The New-York Times.

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FROM ALBANY.

Repeal of the Erie Classification by the Senate.

The House Accords to It a Third Reading.

Hearing of Arguments Against the New-York Charter.

Earnest Debate on the Pro-Rata Freight Bill.

Relief to a Sufferer by the July Riot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1872.

The discussion on the Erie Repeal bill, which was the feature of the Senate proceedings yesterday, was transferred to the Assembly today, where the same bill had been made the special order immediately after the Troy charter. The charter occupied an hour or more, after which the Erie bill was opened by the presentation of a communication from the new directors of the Company, which was read by the Clerk, and which asked for the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature, without reference to the change that had occurred in the management of the Erie Railroad. The Clerk then read the first section of the bill, and Mr. HUSTED opened the discussion by moving a slight amendment to make the section conform to the bill ordered to a third reading yesterday in the Senate. He said that he was the only member of the present Assembly who voted against the Classification act when it passed the Legislature in 1869, that he denounced it then, and had continued to denounce it ever since, and had availed himself of every opportunity to procure its repeal. He had introduced a bill to repeal it this session, the motive and object of which had been impugned at the time, but which sought ultimately to attain the same end as the bill now before the House. He heartily supported the present bill, and gave notice that he should move amendments to it as the reading progressed, which should make it conform word for word with the Senate bill.

D. B. HILL, of Elmira, then took the floor, and made a lengthy argument in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the present (or late) management of the Erie Railroad. He was far more temperate and reasonable in his remarks than Mr. MADDEN, who figured as the champion of the Erie Ring in the Senate yesterday, but he advanced no new argument, and it was evident that the only object of his speech was to keep himself in favor with the voters on the line of the Erie Road, who have been sending up their bugbear remonstrances against allowing the concern to go into the hands of a "British monopoly." The drift of his talk was that the road had been managed to suit the people living on its line; that they had not asked for this law; that it was a thing that concerned them more than anybody else, and as long as they were satisfied the people in other sections of the State had no business to interfere.

Mr. HUSTED replied to this argument by saying that he had no doubt that the men who had been in the habit of procuring all the money they wanted from the savings banks in New-York on worthless securities, were perfectly satisfied with the management of those banks; but how was it with the depositors, when they found their money all gone, and the doors of the banks closed!

Mr. NILES and Mr. ALBERGER next addressed the House in support of the bill, and were followed by Speaker SMITH, who gave a brief review of the management of the Erie Corporation under the reign of GOULD and FISK, their secret and illegal issue of stock, and the misappropriation of the moneys accruing therefrom, &c., &c. He then took up the moral aspects of the question, and spoke of the widespread corruption and demoralization that had ensued from this Erie Ring, and the baleful effects upon the morals of the community of the example set by its unprincipled and licentious leaders. It had brought a stigma upon the Commonwealth that every member of this Assembly, representing its honor and its interests, ought to be anxious to wipe out. It had even dragged the judicial ermine through its slough of corruption, and brought two of the Judges of the highest Court of the State, to answer charges of malfeasance, which, in the opinion of a large part of the community, should result in their impeachment. He would not do such injustice to the people living in the southern tier of counties as to believe that if they thoroughly understood this question they would send petitions here asking for the continuance in power of this infamous Ring.

At the close of Speaker SMITH's remarks, the House took a recess till evening. By general consent, the discussion on the merits of the whole bill was allowed to proceed on the motion to amend the first section. Mr. ALVORD, who occupied the chair, ruled the discussion out of order, if any one objected, but no objection was made, and the discussion will probably be concluded at the evening session, before proceeding any further with the reading of the bill. The design is to amend the bill, so as to make it a verbatim copy of the Senate bill, and in that shape it will be ordered to a third reading by a large majority.

THE POLICE COURT BILL.

Police Justices HOGAN and SHANDLEY are here with their counsel, CHAS. S. SPENCER, to oppose the bill for reorganizing the Police Courts of New-York City. A hearing was had before the Judiciary Committee this afternoon, when Mr. SPENCER undertook to show by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals that the bill was unconstitutional, and that the present Justices could not be legislated out of office before the expiration of their terms of office.

RELIEF FOR A SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

The bill appropriating $5,000 to Mrs. WYATT, the widow of a member of the Ninth Regiment N. G., who was killed in the July riots last Summer, has passed the Assembly. It was the first Appropriation bill that passed the House this session.

THE PRO-RATA RAILROAD ACT.

The Senate had another protracted and somewhat heated debate, this morning, on another bill affecting a great railroad corporation—the Pro-rata Freight bill being the special order. The bill is no stranger to the Legislature, having been here in one form or another for a good many years. Its promoters are people living along the line of the Central Railroad, who have a long-standing complaint against that corporation, growing out of the fact that it discriminates unfairly against them in the matter of freight, charging them absolutely higher rates for carrying freight a few miles between points on the line of the road than it charges on freight carried its entire length. Mr. VANDERBILT and a large company of the officers and directors of the Central were in attendance in the Senate Chamber, anxiously watching the progress of the debate. The bill is a very short one. Its material section provides that "no railroad company doing business in this State shall, after the passage of this act, charge, receive, or collect any greater sum for transporting freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same class of freight over the entire line of their road." It has had a curious history in this session. It was introduced early in February. The Railroad Committee heard one argument in favor of it, and then reported against it. The report was disagreed to after a sharp skirmish in the Senate and the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole, and today it has to come up as a special order.

Senator TIEMANN moved to recommit the bill to the Railroad Committee, as parties wished to be heard upon it. Mr. JOHNSON strenuously opposed this reference. He denounced it as an insidious attempt to kill the bill, spoke of the great power of railroad corporations in the Legislature, and said that if this bill was killed the present Legislature would lose all its prestige as a reform body. Mr. MADDEN, ever foremost in acting as champion of the railroad interests, asked that the reference might be made. He took occasion to repeat a portion of the speech which he made so many times yesterday, denouncing the Erie repeal as a "bill of abominations," and considered this one very much such another. Senator LOWERY urged immediate action. He said the Central, by its discrimination on way freights, was destroying the business interests of Central New-York. He stated, on his own knowledge, that his neighbors in Utica had been obliged to send goods destined for Chicago first to New-York, and from there to Chicago, and had saved money by it.

Mr. WOODIN made a good point on Mr. MADDEN. He obliged him to confess that the parties asking a rehearing were those opposing the bill, and exposed the absurdity of sending it back to a committee which had already decided it adversely, to enable them to hear more argument against it.

Mr. MURPHY made an ingenious speech in favor of recommitting, and the Senate decided to take that course, first amending the resolution so as to require the committee to report one week from today, a limitation which was exceedingly unpalatable to Mr. MADDEN and the majority of the committee.

ERIE IN THE SENATE.

An attempt was made today to put the Erie bill on its third reading, but Mr. MADDEN sprang to his feet and expressed an intention to talk till midnight rather than allow this to be done. The Senate having had a terrible experience of the gentleman's oratorical powers yesterday, shrank from the fearful threat, and concluded to let the bill take its regular course. It will probably be put on its third reading tomorrow.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Senator TIEMANN introduced today a bill to re-establish the old system of Metropolitan Police. He does not, however, desire to be committed in favor of reviving that defunct system.

NEW-YORK CITY BILLS REPORTED.

Pursuant to Controller GREEN's memorial, the Committee on Cities in the Senate reported the bill to raise money for City and County purposes on the principles of the Two per Cent. Tax Levy of 1871. The percentage authorized to be levied is increased from two per cent. to two and three-quarters per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the City. Also Mr. BENEDICT's bill to open Desbrosses-street.

Repeal of the Erie Classification in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—The discussion on the Erie Repeal bill was resumed in the Assembly this evening, and continued till past midnight.

Messrs. VEDDER of Cattaraugus and SMYTH of Tioga, opposed the bill, and Messrs. PRESTON of Chautauqua, FORT of Oswego, BROWN of Cayuga, and TILDEN of New-York, advocated it. Mr. PRESTON, who lives at the terminus of the Erie Road, said he had been threatened with political death if he voted for this bill, but he had no political aspirations whatever. He did not desire to be returned to the Assembly, but as long as he represented his district here he should vote for justice and right, regardless of threats from any and every quarter. He said that the remonstrances against the bill that had been sent here from his district were mainly gotten up by the employes of the Erie Railroad, and many men, to his knowledge, had been induced to sign them who, after learning all the facts, were anxious that their names should be erased from the remonstrances. At the conclusion of the discussion on the general merits of the bill, the remaining sections were read through and amended so as to correspond with the Senate bill, when it was ordered to a third reading by an overwhelming vote. The Assembly then adjourned.

In the Senate, the Erie bill was brought up for a third reading, and after several motions by Mr. MADDEN to refer it back to the Committee, with instructions to insert this or that amendment, it was read a third time and passed by a vote of 26 to 2, MADDEN and HARROWER alone voting in the negative. One amendment, however, was adopted, which prohibits a director in the Atlantic and Great Western Road from being also a director in the Erie. The same amendment was offered in the Assembly but voted down. In every other respect the bills are alike. A Committee of Conference will be necessary to harmonize the discrepancy before the bill is sent to the Governor.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE NEW CHARTER.

The Senate Committee on Cities granted another and a final hearing, this afternoon, to the opponents of the Seventy's charter. The speakers were CHARLES P. SHAW and Judge EDMONDS, of New-York. Mr. SHAW's argument is represented as a very powerful one, and appears to have had more influence on the Committee than all that has been said heretofore against the charter. He took the ground that the powers conferred by a charter for New-York should be restricted to those functions appertaining solely to the Municipal Government, and should not embrace, as they had heretofore done, such extensive jurisdiction and authority as would enable the City to control the State. The Police, the Board of Health, the Fire Department and Docks, he claimed had no business in the charter of the Committee of Seventy, or any other charter for New-York, but should be provided for by State Commissions. Judge EDMONDS spoke against the accumulative voting principle of the charter, and argued that it was unconstitutional. It is now stated that the charter will undergo some radical amendments before it is reported from the Committee. The feeling in favor of a Metropolitan Police has gained ground rapidly, and it is said that the charter will not pass till the fate of the Metropolitan Police bill, introduced yesterday by Mr. TIEMANN, is decided. Nearly all the Senators representing the proposed Metropolitan District are in favor of the bill, and it is asserted that it will receive the support of a majority of the whole Senate. S.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

The Chamber of Commerce sent in a petition in favor of the repeal of the Usury laws, stating that the use of money would be cheaper if there were no restrictions. Mr. ROBERTSON moved to lay aside the special order—the Pro Rata Railroad Freight bill—and all other orders down to the third reading of bills, in order that the bill repealing the Classification act might be read. Messrs. MADDEN and JOHNSON objected, and, under their assertion that they would avail themselves of the rule, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order.

RAILROAD WAY FREIGHT BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON made a lengthy speech in favor of the principle of the Pro Rata bill.

After Mr. JOHNSON had concluded, it was moved by Mr. MADDEN that the bill be recommitted to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. WOODIN opposed the motion and the bill at length.

Mr. MURPHY sustained the motion, and was against the bill.

Mr. CHATFIELD also opposed progressing or recommitting, and went for the bill.

Mr. LORD said he was for the bill because his constituents demanded it, but he was for recommitting.

Mr. TIEMANN was for the bill, but for recommitting, in order that the Committee on Railroads might put themselves right on the record.

The motion to report progress prevailed—14 to 11.

D. P. WOOD moved to disagree with the report of the Committee and send the bill to a third reading.

Mr. PALMER moved to recommit to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. WOODIN moved to instruct the Railroad Committee to report in one week. Carried—yeas 17, nays 5.

As amended, the motion to recommit was carried—yeas 18, nays 10. So the matter is postponed for one week.

BILLS REPORTED.

To make provision for a local government of the City of New-York; to repeal the act for a ninth Judicial Court-house; to facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad; to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York—to extend Duane-street from Hudson to Varick-street; to incorporate the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New-York; to pay all improvements of streets between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, north of One Hundred and Tenth street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; for the Gilbert Elevated Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the Supervisors of Westchester County to investigate the Boulevard Commissioners' affairs. Relating to assistant batteries; it gives $1,000 per year to each battery. A Registry law for New-York. To constitute the Counties of New-York, Kings and Westchester a Police district. To repeal the Directors' Classification bill so far as it relates to the New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies. To provide an armory for the Twenty-third Regiment. To provide for paying the debts of New-York. To authorize the construction of a bridge across the East River between New-York and Queens County. To authorize the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to reduce its capital stock. Recess to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Senate, this evening, the following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to a third reading: The Erie Classification Repealing act was, on motion, read and passed, after rejecting several motions to amend, made by Mr. MADDEN. The vote stood 26 yeas to 2 nays, namely, Mr. HARROWER and Mr. MADDEN. The bill was amended by prohibiting any director of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company from being eligible as a director of the Erie Railroad Company.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM L. FORD, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. WILLIAM M. ELY, from Broome County, appeared, was sworn in as a member of the Assembly, and took his seat.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. FOLEY asked consent to offer a resolution requiring Judges DOWLING and SHANDLEY to render the names of all persons against whom charges have been made, the nature of the charges, who have been tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions since June 1, 1870, the sentence of imprisonment passed on each and whether the sentence was enforced, and if not, the reasons; also, whether complainants appeared on trial in each case, and if not, if the complainants had been duly notified of the time and place of the trial, and the names of the complainants; the names of all persons whose cases have been sent to the Special Sessions for trial, and the names of the persons whose cases have not been brought to trial, and the date when each case was so sent, and the reasons why such cases have not been tried; the names of the persons who have been punished by fine in said Court, and the names of those from whom fines shall have been collected, the date when the fine was imposed or collected, to whom and upon what dates such fines have been paid over by said Judges, and in case such fines have not been paid over, to furnish a statement of what disposition they have made of such fines collected. Mr. FIELDS objected to the introduction of the resolution, and it went over.

TROY CHARTER BILL.

As the special order, the House went into Committee on the Troy Charter bill. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

ERIE CLASSIFICATION REPEALING ACT.

The Chair announced the next special order, which was the Erie Classification Repealing act. Mr. ALVORD presented a communication from the officers of the Erie Railroad Company, transmitting the resolution adopted March 12, as follows:

Resolved, That public notice be given that it is the intention of this Board that bona fide stockholders of this Company shall at all times hereafter have and be allowed to exercise their full and absolute right to control the direction of this Company, and that this Board will do all in its power to bring about such a speedy election as shall secure this result; and in view of this determination, it is further resolved, that this Board does heartily approve of the principles embodied in the act recently reported to the Senate and Assembly of this State for the repeal of the so-called Classification act, and that the President, and that Messrs. FORBES and MACFARLAND, two of the members of this Board, be requested to proceed to Albany to urge the passage of the act in question.

Attest: H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

Both the majority and the minority bills were then taken up.

Mr. HUSTED moved to strike out of section one the words "Their terms of office," which referred to the old directors, and leave the bill to apply to present and future directors.

After some debate, the Committee then rose and reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for 7½ P. M.

The House then took a recess until that time.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Erie Classification Repealing bill.

Mr. VEDDER addressed the Committee at some length. He defended the people of the southern tier of counties who had remonstrated so largely against any interference with the management of this road. They were not only in earnest in these remonstrances but they were honest. They believed they knew the road had been managed to their best interests, and it was their duty to take the position they had against changing the management. If FISK and GOULD had perpetrated any fraud, they (the people) should not be punished for it. They knew nothing of illegal action on the part of JAY GOULD. Let this subject be considered by the Courts.

Mr. PRESTON said he presented many remonstrances, but he knew the signatures had been obtained by misrepresentation and through misapprehension, and therefore he intended to act upon his judgment in this matter. He was threatened with political extermination for his action, but he cared not for such threats.

Mr. FORT spoke in reply to Messrs. VEDDER and D. B. HILL, and argued against the principle of classification as applied to a railroad company. It might do in a Methodist church, or in the organization of our Board of State officers, but not for a Board of railroad directors. It was true the English stockholders knew of this classification when they bought their stock, but they did not know it was to be used to rob them. He then detailed the operations of the directors known as the transfer swindle.

The debate was continued by Messrs. SMYTH and VEDDER in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. LEWIS, BROWN and TILDEN in its favor.

The question was taken on Mr. D. B. HILL's motion to strike out the first section, and it was lost.

Mr. HUSTED moved to substitute Governor and Controller for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, who is to act with the Attorney-General, having reference to officials who shall appoint inspectors of elections.

Mr. GOSS moved further to substitute Secretary of State for Attorney-General.

Mr. JUDD opposed this latter amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. HUSTED's amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUSTED moved further to amend, providing for filling vacancies in the Board of Inspectors of Elections, which was adopted. Also to prohibit an injunction being granted to prevent a person from voting on the day of election. Adopted. Also that when such injunction is issued it shall be upon eight days' notice. Adopted.

Mr. HUSTED moved to amend, requiring the directors to be citizens and residents of the United States.

Mr. HUSTED's amendment was adopted.

Mr. FORT moved to strike out the ninth section, relating to the transfer-books being open to inspection, which was carried.

Mr. SMITH moved to add a section requiring the rates of fare for passengers and freight to be the same as in 1871.

Mr. SMITH called attention to the fact that the Erie Railroad, unlike other roads, had no restriction by law on its rates of fare and freight. He asked this amendment for the protection of the people from a grasping monopoly.

Mr. HUSTED said he was afraid this amendment would make the bill unconstitutional, as embracing two different subjects.

Mr. SMITH's motion was lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the House adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nomination of Republican State Officers—Resolutions Passed Favoring the Re-Election of Gen. Grant.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Republican State Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning, at the State House, in this city. The Convention was full and enthusiastic. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE was elected temporary President, and J. M. ADDEMAN and IRA O. SEAMANS Secretaries. After the roll of the Convention was completed, Gen. BURNSIDE, the temporary President, and temporary Secretaries were made permanent officers of the Convention. A resolution was passed, congratulating the Republicans of New-Hampshire on their victory. The Convention then took a recess until 2½ o'clock.

On reassembling at 2½ P. M., the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the National Union Republican Party of Rhode Island adheres to and reaffirms the principles of the party announced at the various national conventions thereof, and illustrated by the glorious and patriotic records of the administrations of Presidents LINCOLN and GRANT.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the distinguished services of the eminent soldier, the upright and practical civilian, who is now the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and we favor his renomination and re-election to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in SCHUYLER COLFAX we recognize an experienced statesman, a fit presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, and an upright and intelligent magistrate, and that we cordially favor his renomination and re-election to the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we especially commend the efforts of President GRANT to secure integrity and economy in the administration of the Government, to reduce the burdens of taxation imposed upon the industries of the country by the late war, and to honorably discharge the debt which was incurred in the salvation of the nation.

An informal ballot for Governor gave SETH PADELFORD 63, JONATHAN BRAYTON 21, scattering 24. On the first formal ballot SETH PADELFORD, the present incumbent, was nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous. PARDON W. STEVENS, the present incumbent, was renominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN was nominated for Secretary of State; WILLARD SAYLES was renominated for Attorney-General; SAMUEL CLARK was renominated for General Treasurer. The following were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia: Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Henry H. Fay, Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, Alanson Steere, Edward L. Freeman, Nelson W. Aldrich, William D. Brayton and Latimer W. Ballou.

The delegates were empowered to fill vacancies. The State Central Committee was appointed and authorized to fill vacancies in the State ticket. The Convention adjourned sine die.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate—The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bills Passed—The St. Croix Land Grant in the House—The Japanese and the International Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A good deal of time was spent in the Senate today in a sharp struggle between conflicting measures which sought to follow the Appropriation bill. Mr. SHERMAN antagonized all the proposed measures, with the Finance Committee's Tariff bill. Mr. TIPTON said nothing, but kept his speeches under his arm ready for any emergency, the red tape being tied with a slip-knot in case haste were needed. The Senate finally decided to next consider the Tariff bill, and it is the unfinished business for to-morrow. It is uncertain whether it can hold its place for final action now, but Mr. SHERMAN will be able to keep it before the Senate until a fair expression of the feeling of that body can be obtained. Mr. SCOTT gave notice that he should try to have tea and coffee put on the free list. Mr. TRUMBULL will bring forward free coal and salt. Mr. TRUMBULL thinks, however, that the Senate has no right to act upon a general Tariff bill, even by way of wholesale amendment to the House bill, before the action of the House on the general subject. Mr. SHERMAN holds very strongly to the opposite opinion, and in this he is supported by the Finance Committee.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial appropriations finally passed the Senate today, at 3 o'clock. The appropriations properly belonging to the bill were all acted upon several days ago, and the last two or three days has been taken up with amendments in the character of general legislation. The salaries of a large number of offices have been raised, which is a proper and profitable step in civil service reform, though an Appropriation bill is regarded as an inappropriate place to attach the legislation. The large number of amendments made in the Senate will now go before the House for final approval.

THE ST. CROIX LAND GRANT.

The St. Croix land grant, as a special order, occupied the House all the afternoon, and was not finished at adjournment. Gen. KETCHAM reported back the bill, and grouped all the objections to its passage in a forcible argument against the bill. The speeches went over all the old ground, the only new features of the discussion being occasional switches off upon the tariff, every measure which comes up in the House lately being looked at through free trade or protective goggles. Five amendments are pending to the bill, some of which destroy it. If the Bayfield Road does not secure a renewal of these lands, it is very clear that the House will guard them against falling into the hands of the Northern Pacific. Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, made the strongest speech in favor of the bill, his chief argument being that Wisconsin became a State with half the territory within its borders belonging to the Government, and that Congress, in justice, should legislate to put it upon a footing equal with that of the original States in this particular. The bill comes up for final disposal to-morrow. It is impossible to predict what filibustering may do against it, but the chances for a passage seemed favorable at adjournment.

A DESERVED HONOR.

Assistant Medical Purveyor J. H. BAXTER was confirmed by the Senate today to be Chief Medical Purveyor of the United States Army. Dr. BAXTER is the son of the late PORTUS BAXTER, who was member of Congress from Vermont during the war, and for three consecutive terms, from the district now represented by WORTHINGTON C. SMITH. He was the only volunteer attached to the medical service that has ever received a position in the regular service higher than Assistant Surgeon, which makes his present promotion a distinguished honor.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE JAPANESE AND THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

This evening, by appointment, Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, Chairman, together with Messrs. Cleveland, Byrd, Prosser, Doxter, Spink and Claggett, the Committee appointed by the Centennial Exposition, called upon the Japanese Embassy, at the Arlington House, when Gen. ATWOOD delivered an address, explaining the character and purposes of the international exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Philadelphia on the hundredth anniversary of our national independence, and expressing the hope that they will use their personal and official influence to induce a full representation of the Imperial Government of Japan in this exposition in the year 1876. IWAKURA received the copy of the resolutions, and responded in Japanese, of which the following is a translation:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: On behalf of the Embassy and our Emperor and people we thank you for the kind invitation extended to our country to assist in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in the year 1876. It will afford us great pleasure to recommend to His Majesty, our Emperor, such steps as may be necessary to unite with you in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the existence of the Government of the United States, as indicated above.

AMERICAN REGISTERS FOR FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a bill to give American registers to foreign-built vessels, owned by citizens of the United States, under certain restrictions. This bill has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and meets his approval. It has also been forwarded to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives. This bill provides that any vessel of foreign build, of not less than five tons burden, wholly owned by a citizen or by citizens of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized under the laws thereof, or any State or territory, or by both such citizen or citizens and such company, and commanded by a citizen of the United States, may be registered in the manner and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in the following sections, which are: Proof of ownership to be made by oath or affirmation, in the form of a declaration, setting forth the names, nationality or citizenship, and residence of the respective owners, and the corporate style and title of any company owning or interested in such vessel, with date of organization, title, and date of the act under which organized, and place where effected, and place of business of such company, the declaration to be signed by the owner or owners of at least three-fifths in interest in such vessel, or by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of such company, or both. The declaration must also set forth the name by which such vessel was previously owned, together with her build, rig and tonnage, and such other particulars as may be proper for her identification. The owners must also produce a bill of sale or some instrument of that nature, showing whereby and wherein the entire ownership and proprietary interest in and of such vessel is duly, lawfully and effectively transferred, conveyed to and vested in the owner or owners described in the declaration. The declaration may be made before any Collector of Customs, or Surveyor acting as such, Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States, or before the Clerk of any Court of Record in the United States, or before any Notary Public of a State or Secretary; provided it is certified by the seal of the Court or of such Notary as the case may be; and further provided that, when it is made by or in behalf of any company organized as aforesaid, the truth of the same may be certified by the President under the seal, and attested by the Secretary; but if the company has no seal, oath or affirmation is necessary as in other cases. The bill of sale must be legally executed, and may be considered so when signed and acknowledged by the respective venders before, and certified to by a Collector of Customs or Surveyor acting as such, or Consul, or Vice-Consul of the United States. The form and method of the registration is to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate is to be known as the register of a foreign-built vessel, and only to remain in force as long as the ownership shall remain as set forth therein, but in case of change of ownership not involving an exchange of nationality or identity, such register may be renewed under proper regulations. Every vessel registered under this act is declared a vessel of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges lawfully enjoyed by vessels registered under the existing laws, except that of importing or exporting goods to or from any port of the United States, or transporting the same from one port to another port of the United States, or of engaging in any fisheries in the waters of the United States; and such vessels are declared to be subject to the same requirements, and entitled to the same privileges, in foreign countries, and before Consuls and Consular officers of the United States, as other registered vessels of the United States.

A YOUTHFUL SUICIDE.

A Boy of Seventeen Kills Himself in the Presence of Children.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, March 14, 1872.

A shocking tragedy was committed in this place about 8 o'clock this morning—a lad, about seventeen years of age, deliberately shooting himself through the heart in the presence of his little brother and sister while in a fit of anger at his parents. His name was ALBERT MOSES, and he lived with his father and mother at No. 17 Ball-street, where the terrible act was committed. The deceased was a high-tempered, headstrong boy. A few weeks ago he tripped, fell down-stairs, injuring himself quite seriously; but, despite the doctor's injunction that he must keep quiet, persisted in taking long walks. This morning his father determined to keep him at home, and hid his boots before he was up. ALBERT became very angry when he found he could not go out, and began manifesting his violent temper in various ways. Previous to the shooting he went up-stairs to the sitting-room, where his sister and brother were playing, and commenced to torment them, until their cries brought their mother up-stairs. ALBERT not ceasing at her commands, she went downstairs, and breaking a small switch off a tree, returned to the room and whipped him. She left ALBERT sulking in one corner, and went downstairs. Just then KILGOUR, a man who boarded in the house, passed through the room, on his way to breakfast. As he went out of the door he saw ALBERT get up and go toward a bureau that stood in the room, and as he reached the dining-room, JENNIE, the sister, came running downstairs shouting, "Mother, ALBERT is going to shoot himself!" The report of a pistol was heard immediately afterward, and KILGOUR rushed up-stairs, followed by Mr. MOSES, and on entering the room found their worst fears realized. ALBERT had taken his father's revolver from the bureau drawer and shot himself through the heart. A sofa stood near the bureau, and after he had shot himself, the boy half turned partially around and was hanging on the arm of the sofa. KILGOUR caught him in his arms, and placed him upon the sofa, and Dr. HUNT was summoned. He pronounced him beyond all aid. He lived but a few minutes. The little brother says that ALBERT went to the bureau, and taking the revolver out, said, "I'll put an end to this, anyhow," whereupon his sister started to call his mother while he ran toward ALBERT to try and get the pistol away from him, but it was discharged before he reached him. The scene at the house after the occurrence was sad indeed. The mother was half crazed and her lamentations were heartrending. A short time before her oldest son, CHARLES, had been brought home a mangled corpse from the railroad, on which he was employed, and this tragic ending of another of her children, was another terrible blow.

In the absence of Coroner MILLER, DANIEL HOLBROOK, Esq., Justice of the Peace, summoned a jury, and held an inquest, the verdict being brought in accordance with the above facts.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Drainage of the Newark Meadows—The Signal Service—Minority Representation—The Congressional Reapportionment—Jersey City Measures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 14, 1872.

In the Senate today, the Committee on Agriculture reported adversely on the bill to repeal the act creating the Drigge Drainage Company. This is the Company which is engaged in draining the meadows between Newark and Elizabeth, and the Committee object to the repeal on the ground that it would be an unwarranted exercise of the power of repeals even if constitutional. The Senate ordered to a third reading a supplement to the Usury law, restoring the old penalties of a forfeiture of principal and interest.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate today, asking Congress to place floating observatories along our coast for the purpose of extending the operations and benefits of the Signal Service. A bill to prevent injustice in the elections of private corporations, introduced today, provides, in order to secure "minority representation" in all elections of directors of such corporations, that on the demand of one-fifth of the total amount of stock, every share shall be entitled to as many votes as there may be directors or officers to be voted for, the shareholder may cast all such votes for one or for several persons, as he may elect, the persons receiving the highest number of votes to be elected.

The Senate today ordered to a third reading the bill reapportioning the Congressional Districts. The bill, in accordance with the decision of a Republican caucus, was amended by placing Mercer in the Second District instead of the Third, and Monmouth in the Third instead of the Second. Under this arrangement, the Second District is made certainly Republican, and the Third as positively Democratic. Four districts of the seven will now be permanently Republican instead of three, as under the original plan; but this will be the utmost we can secure, whereas under that plan we had, with three certain districts, a chance for two others, or five in all.

Several measures of interest to Jersey City were disposed of in the House today. Among them was one to establish a Board of School Commissioners in that city, in place of the present Board appointed by the Mayor. The bill was opposed on the ground that legislative interference in municipal affairs was unwarrantable, except in cases where the public interests cannot be otherwise possibly protected. For the same reason, the bill to create a partisan Police in Hoboken was rejected, receiving only 10 votes out of 60. The bill for the appointment of Commissioners of Jurors for Hudson County was also lost.

In the House, today, the Judiciary Committee presented ten local-option bills, with a report that as the Attorney-General had decided the bills to be unconstitutional, the Committee declined to make any recommendation. The report having been concurred in, the bills were ordered to lie on the table, which is equivalent to killing them for the session. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Narrow-gauge Railway was lost yesterday, failed for the want of two votes. A bill was introduced, appropriating $3,000 for the procuring of copies of valuable papers relating to the early history of New-Jersey, now deposited in the British Museum State Paper office. A bill was also introduced to fix the salary of the Attorney-General at $3,000. It is now only $1,500. A communication asking a donation of the New-Jersey Law and Chancery Reports to the Chicago Law Institute was referred, in the Senate, to the Library Committee.

Latest Returns from the New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Two hundred and twenty-two towns give STRAW, 38,326; WESTON, 35,823; BLACKMER, 434; COOPER and scattering, 368; STRAW's majority, 1,811. Twelve towns to be heard from, which, if they voted as last year, reduces STRAW's majority to about 1,300. Complete returns from the Eleventh Senatorial District elect FLING, Democrat, by 32 majority. The Senate stands, 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The list of Representatives is incomplete, but so far as heard from the Republicans have 207; the Democrats, 126; Temperance, 1; Labor Reform, 4. The full list will probably give the Republicans about 80 majority.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The *Chronicle* has returns from all but eight towns, which last year threw less than 800 votes: STRAW, 35,665; WESTON and scattering, 37,165; STRAW's majority, 1,300, which will probably be increased. Rockingham County gives [illegible] majority for STRAW, a Republican gain of [illegible]. The Republicans of Kittery fired 100 guns in honor of the New-Hampshire election this evening. A torch-light procession here is proposed for to-night.

Troubles with Indians in Montana.

HELENA, Montana Territory, March 14.—A letter from the Blackfeet Agency, dated March 10, says that in a fight in the Piegan Camp, on Teton Mountain, the Chief of the Piegans and three Indians were killed, and [illegible]

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The poor-house at Fort Wallace, Kansas, was burned Wednesday.

Second Lieut. JOHN J. LAMBERT, Fifth Infantry, has resigned.

The Mobile *Register* continues to denounce the "stupidity of poormasters."

There are fifty-two petitions for divorce before the Superior Court of New-Haven, Conn.

A temperance revival is reported throughout Connecticut.

Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has appointed March 29 as a day of fasting and prayer.

Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN is named for Governor of North Carolina.

The Hudson was open last night as far north as West Point.

The Illinois Republican State Central Committee will meet in Chicago today, to issue a call for a State Convention.

The ship *Archibald Fuller* arrived at San Francisco, Wednesday, in 102 days from Liverpool. This is the second best trip ever made.

Iron City Brewery, in Pittsburg, Penn., was seized by the revenue officers yesterday, for alleged infraction of the Revenue laws.

The yield of wheat this season in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced Counties, California, is estimated at 14,000,000 bushels.

A joint resolution against the Goat Island Railroad concession was introduced in the California Legislature on Wednesday.

A bill creating a Board of Public Works for San Francisco has been defeated in the California Legislature.

The steamer *Pioneer* has sunk in the Straits of Carquinez. The steamer with her cargo is a total loss. All hands were saved.

The Methodist Conference at Warrenton, Va., adjourned yesterday to meet in Baltimore, on the first Wednesday in March, 1873.

The blockade in Maine upon the European and North American Railroad has been raised.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor during election days.

The Industrial Exposition building at Nashville, Tenn., is progressing rapidly, and will be ready for opening on the 1st of May.

Capt. THOMAS MEANS, of the Ocean Insurance Company, Portland, Me., died yesterday morning.

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the Apportionment bill. This bill gives St. Louis County three Representatives.

The rudder of the steam-ship *India* has been adjusted at Halifax, N. S., and she will soon sail for New-York.

The steamer *Chase*, for whose safety considerable alarm has been felt, is reported at Liverpool, N. S.

The steamer *North American*, at Halifax, N. S., reports overhauling, March 10, the bark *Rose Cobb* of Yarmouth, abandoned.

Mr. THOMAS MCCARTY has accepted the "People's Democratic" nomination for Mayor of Albany.

Baltimore papers report the presence of Commodore VANDERBILT, A. T. STEWART and DANIEL DREW in that city on Wednesday.

Wheat culture has languished in Texas since the war. No wheat is now exported from the State.

The first locomotive crossed the new railroad bridge over the Ohio River between Newport and Cincinnati yesterday.

Gov. WHYTE, of Maryland, has just pardoned a man imprisoned for horse-stealing and attempt to murder, while in the rebel service.

Lieut.-Gov. FISK, of Kentucky, is said to have cut loose from the Democrats, and declared for GRANT.

The steam-ship *Narragansett*, which is attached to the Naval Squadron of the Pacific, has been ordered to the Navigator Islands.

The first shipments of the California Spring clip of wool have been made from Los Angeles. Fine lots are contracted for on the ranches at 37 cents to 45 cents per pound.

Among the measures which became laws previous to the adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature, on Wednesday, was the repeal of the act creating a sterling funded debt.

Col. D. H. ABELL, formerly an active politician, known as "Farmer ABELL," died Wednesday night at his residence, in Groveland, Livingston County.

The Michigan Republican State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention, at Philadelphia, will meet in Jackson, May 15.

A delegation of six chiefs of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, from Northern Michigan, were at the White House yesterday, and paid their respects to the President.

Utah votes on its proposed State Constitution next Monday. Minority representation is to be tried in the Lower House of the Legislature.

Nearly all the bones of a mastodon, larger than any heretofore found, have been exhumed in a good state of preservation in Mount Hope, near Otisville, Orange County.

The Irishmen of St. Paul, Minn., have split on a question of appropriating funds, and will have two separate celebrations of St. Patrick's Day.

A Virginian, recently deceased, left his farm to two of his former slaves, who had voluntarily remained with him until the day of his death, taking what wages he chose to give them.

An Oregonian, who bought a package at a sale of unclaimed express goods, was displeased on finding that it contained only the bones of a dead Chinaman.

A Frankfort letter promises an early and complete exposure of the names, operations, &c., of the Kuklux in Henry, Shelby, Franklin and other counties in Kentucky.

Gen. HOWARD and Capt. WILKINSON, on their way to Arizona via San Francisco and San Diego, were at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 9th inst.

There will be a mass-meeting of the women of the Methodist Church, in St. Louis today to consider a plan for memorializing the General Conference of the Methodist Church to permit the ordination of women as ministers.

The authorities of Chicago have discovered that small wooden houses are built on rollers in the West Division, and quietly shipped across the line of the fire limits, thus evading the regulations.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee will fix on Saturday the time for the State Convention to elect the delegates at large to the National Convention. The district delegates will be chosen by district conventions.

ROBERT THOMPSON, who had lived alone for thirty years at Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, died on Monday. He was an eccentric but harmless man, and was locally known as the insane hermit.

Spiritualists in Bangor, Me., who have been receiving communications from an acquaintance supposed to be dead for some time, were considerably surprised by his appearance in their city a few days ago.

The caucus of the New-Jersey Legislature have agreed to change the Second and Third Congressional Districts as follows: The Second to consist of Atlantic, Burlington, Ocean and Mercer, which are decidedly Republican; the Third to consist of Monmouth, Middlesex and Union, which are decidedly Democratic.

Dr. N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore, gives startling figures respecting the ravages of small-pox in Philadelphia, where vaccination has been much neglected. He says that no epidemic pestilence, not even cholera, has, within half a century, been equally general or fatal, the bills of mortality presenting an average of more than 300 deaths a week during the Autumn and Winter. It has raged during a period nearly ten times as long as did cholera, and it has not yet ceased.

Newark M. E. Conference—Second Day's Proceedings.

The second day's session of the Newark Conference of the M. E. Church took place yesterday at Hackettstown. The morning session commenced at 8½, and was occupied entirely with affairs of a business character. In the afternoon, Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, missionary to China, delivered the annual missionary sermon before the Conference. He spoke of the valuable results of the mission work and drew largely upon his experience in the Asiatic mission field, where he has spent some years, and to which he is about to return. In the evening the church was filled, the session having been set apart for the anniversary of the Mission Society. Rev. J. T. BURR, one of the Vice-Presidents of the parent Society, presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. HURST, formerly of the German Mission, and others. Today the Lay Conference will meet, and for the first time in the history of this Conference, a layman will be selected to represent that portion of the Church in the General Conference, which is about to hold its quadrennial session in Brooklyn.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Laws in France for the Suppression of the International Society.

The Reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville Received.

France Renounces the Commercial Treaty with England.

Loss of Eleven Lives by the Capsizing of a Boat at Sea.

The Prussian Government Orders the Revocation of Excommunication.

FRANCE.

Movements of the Prince of Wales—Laws Enacted to Suppress the International Society.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that President THIERS yesterday gave final notice to England of the renunciation by France of the Commercial Treaty between the two nations.

The Prince and Princess of WALES have departed from this city for Cannes and Nice.

The Deputies of the Left in the Assembly unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society. The bill for the suppression of the organization passed the Assembly today without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for holding office in, belonging to, or having connection with the Society, and in some cases deprives the offender of civil and domestic rights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Receipt of the American Reply in the Alabama Matter—Accident and Loss of Life at Sea.

LONDON, March 14.—It is understood that the requisite amount of bail for the release of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury now pending against him is ready; but the Court has postponed its acceptance until Monday next.

Five new English war vessels have been launched during the past two weeks. The British screw frigate *Aurora*, which was ashore on Nicholas Reef, in Plymouth Sound, has been hauled off by tugs. The vessel sustained some damage, and no doubt will go into dock for repairs.

The reply of Secretary FISH to the note of Earl GRANVILLE relative to the *Alabama* case only reached Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, the American Minister, last night. The tone of Mr. FISH's communication is eminently pacific, and an intimation is given of the regret and surprise of the American Government at the English interpretation of the Treaty of Washington. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. DISRAELI asked for the production of Secretary FISH's reply to Lord GRANVILLE's note on the *Alabama* claims. Mr. GLADSTONE answered that the dispatch had been received by the American Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, but had not yet been communicated to Her Majesty's Government. The House went into Committee on the Ballot bill. Several amendments were discussed and rejected.

A telegram from Gibraltar reports a distressing disaster in the harbor, whereby a number of people belonging to the royal navy lost their lives. A boat belonging to the British screw frigate *Ariadne*, at anchor off the town, while going from the vessel to the shore, capsized, and eleven persons were drowned, including two officers.

Later.—The disaster to the *Ariadne's* boat, reported from Gibraltar today, did not occur in the harbor, as was at first stated, but some distance out at sea; hence the deplorable loss of life, there being no means of rescue at hand.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Mr. RICHARD PIGOTT, the editor of the *Irishman*, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench during the trial of the Fenian KELLY, has been released from jail, his term having expired. Mr. PIGOTT's friends made a demonstration in his honor upon his release, and he was afterward entertained at a breakfast.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Prussian Government versus the Catholic Church—Celebration in Italy in Honor of Mazzini.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Posen apothecary who was arrested in this city on the 11th ult., on suspicion of contemplating a murderous attack upon Prince BISMARCK, has been released from custody.

The Prussian Government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ermeland to revoke the sentence of excommunication pronounced by him contrary to the laws of the country.

ROME, March 14.—A demonstration in honor of MAZZINI is to take place in this city on Sunday next.

CUBA.

Arrival of Reinforcements for the Insurrectionists.

HAVANA, March 14.—A German merchant named STEPHANI has absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $150,000. An unconfirmed and untraceable rumor is in circulation that CARLOS GARCIA and twenty men have landed on the Vuelta-Abajo coast. In view of the probable landing of GARCIA the people are on the alert, and the coasts of the island are closely watched.

MEXICO.

A Great Victory for the Government—The Rebel Generals Defeated and Flying for their Lives.

MATAMORAS, March 14, via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 14.—Gen. PALACIO received a courier extraordinary this evening with a week's official dispatches announcing the recapture of Zacatecas by Government troops, under Gen. ROCHA, on the 4th inst., after a signal defeat of the rebel commanders, Gens. TREVINO, GUERRA and MARTINEZ, who had consolidated their forces. ROCHA claims to have captured all their infantry, artillery and munitions, the leaders only escaping with a small force of cavalry. The bells are ringing and artillery firing in honor of the victory.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—An area of diminished pressure has moved from the south-west north-eastward to eastern New-York and Maryland, accompanied by rain and snow, the former now prevailing from Maryland to Rhode Island, and the latter along the lower lake region. Rising barometer, falling temperature and north-westerly winds have extended south-eastward over Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and the lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over Eastern New-York and Maryland will move eastwardly, with continued rain, during the night, over the East and Middle Atlantic States, and snow thence to to the lower lakes. Rising barometer, falling temperature and north-westerly winds will extend over the Southern and Middle States very generally on Friday morning, with clear and clearer weather, which latter will prevail over the New-England States by Friday noon. North-erly to westerly winds, with clear weather, will prevail from the Ohio Valley northward and westward. Brisk and very brisk and cold north-westerly winds are probable for the east and middle Atlantic coasts on Friday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no longer any doubt that the case in favor of an International copyright has broken down before the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, to which it was referred. For nearly forty years such a measure has been urged upon Congress and the people by many of our most intelligent and eminent citizens, and especially by our leading authors. In all that time, although frequently arguing the question with effect before the people in their writings, they never obtained a fair hearing for their views before Congress, and it was suspected by some of them that the opponents of the measure were bent on avoiding an open argument. Much sympathy was felt for the authors on this ground, and public opinion justly held that the question could never be regarded as finally settled until a careful and thorough examination should be made, by a competent tribunal, open to the testimony and reasonings of all parties concerned. Such an examination has now been made. The Library Committee of the present Congress, as a whole, has rarely been equalled in the ability and culture which adapt it for considering such questions. It has patiently sat, day after day, listening to arguments, reading correspondence, studying facts and statistics gathered from all sources, and thus collecting both the principles involved in the subject and the information necessary to apply them correctly. They have heard all that the advocates of international copyright could suggest, and all that its opponents had to offer against it. In short, their investigation of this subject has unquestionably been the most comprehensive and complete ever made; and it is plain to every man who has watched the progress of the hearing that the argument in favor of the legislation proposed is a failure. As far as the decision of the Committee is to be governed by the case set before them, they cannot fail to report against giving any further attention to the subject.

It is for the friends of a new law to prove that it ought to be passed. The friends of international copyright have seen fit to make their whole case rest on one assumption—that the author has an abstract and absolute right of property in his work, of which no Government or law can deprive him. Apart from existing laws, the sale of a book containing his writings, without his consent, is "piracy" and "robbery;" and, therefore, they claim, it is the binding duty of Congress to recognize and protect this right, which already exists by the law of a higher power. Readers who have followed the course of the discussion in newspapers and magazines, as well as the few who have attended the hearings of the Committee and read the briefs and published letters submitted to them, will easily recall to mind the fact that there has not been an argument in favor of any of the bills before the Committee which has not assumed this moral right of property in authorship as its basis. Incidentally, other ideas have been introduced; the arguments against any legislation have been examined and some attempts made to meet them; but the case of the petitioners for foreign copyright has, on the whole, been so completely interwoven with the assumption in question, that it must stand or fall with it. If foreign authors have no claim, which Congress is bound to protect, to the profits of republishing their books in this country, the argument offered for granting them a copyright disappears.

Their claim of a moral right is, at first thought and to superficial thinkers, a strong one. It takes hold of the people's moral sense. They love justice, and will not tolerate a violation of it in their name. The argument derived from this theory has accordingly made hosts of converts to the copyright movement, when urged before people not disposed to criticise it closely. But it was weakness itself to ask practical legislators for action on such grounds. What has Congress to do with abstract or individual standards of right? Let every member be convinced that the theory in question is true. Yet Congress has its standard in the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which defines its powers, and in the welfare of the whole people, which determine its exercise of them. The question before the Committee was two-fold. Is any form of international copyright constitutional? and, if so, is it for the good of the nation to adopt it? The opponents of the measure argued, with much plausibility, that every form of it is unconstitutional; they did very much toward proving that, even if adopted and sustained by the Courts, it would seriously interfere with the progress of intelligence, by making literature costly. Its advocates made but feeble attempts to show that under the Constitution Congress can pass the measure in any form; and, in answer to the proofs of its inexpediency, they made no headway at all. In view of all this, the Committee have no choice but to dismiss the moral argument as irrelevant. Having to consider a constitutional and practical, not a moral question, they must, of course, disregard the convictions of "right" entertained by the eminent petitioners, and confine themselves to the boundaries of expediency and legality, which are the measure of statesmanship. Yet, dismissing this theory, they leave no case to the advocates of international copyright.

It seems that their opponents have taken no pains at all to their argument of right in authorship. This may be fair in a practical controversy, since, even if the argument had all the truth claimed for it, the Committee could not accept it as pertinent to the issue. Yet we cannot but wish that the question—whether the authors have this abstract and unconditional right of ownership in the books they have published—had been more carefully canvassed. If they have this right—and yet it is unconstitutional and inexpedient, or both, for Congress to protect it—the public conscience is placed in an awkward dilemma. Can it be that it is the duty of the statesman to violate the just convictions of the man? Are the moral obligations of the nation at war with its own intellectual growth, so that one of them must be sacrificed in order to fulfill the other? These questions may have nothing to do with the practical duty of our legislators, but they have, at least, a strong interest to every thoughtful mind. For ourselves, we do not believe in a conflict of duties, in an antagonism between patriotism and law; we refuse to recognize that justice and that honor which are violated by obeying the laws and by promoting the welfare of our country. If it be proved that a copyright given to foreign authors would retard instead of promoting "the progress of science and the useful arts" among the people, we shall hold that there is a flaw in the theory that authors have an inalienable right, after publishing their books, to control the circulation of them at their will.

And, indeed, much may be said against such a theory. It certainly has no foundation in "natural law," because a book is one of the most artificial and complex productions of modern civilization. In a state of nature, that is to say, apart from the contrivances of society, every man's thoughts and words, once uttered, are the property of mankind. The most ancient of poets calls them "winged words," because they take wings, independently of their author, and fly through the earth. The transition from the uttered and memorized song of HOMER to the modern book is through a thousand stages; and the circulation of an author's work now depends upon a host of considerations, of which the merits, or the time, labor and genius it represents, are but the least. The extent of the community speaking his language, their habits and tastes in reading, the invention and perfection of the art of printing, the judgment of publishers in fixing its form, style and price; their enterprise and ability in distributing it; the price of materials and labor, and many other elements enter into it. Whatever right of property the author may have, therefore, cannot rest upon natural law; because its value grows entirely out of the artificial conditions of modern society. We must conclude that natural or abstract right and copyright are not akin; and that the latter is but a rough legal contrivance to secure to authors, as a class, a reasonable reward for their labor. No man claims that the money value of the copyright bears any proportion whatever to the literary or scientific value of the book; that a novel which brings Miss BRADDON thousands of dollars for a few weeks of scribbling is really worth to mankind so much more than HUMBOLDT's life-work upon the *Kosmos* [illegible] as to deserve a hundred times as great a reward. And the same view has been taken practically by every civilized nation; for there is not one, in which copyright exists at all, where it is not a grant of the law, which would cease to exist if the law were repealed. Now property in land, products and wages would remain if the whole statute-book were abolished. These "rights" are protected but not created by law. But the common sense of mankind [illegible] putting copyright into a very different category, [illegible] but because it is for the good of the [illegible] to make it. The moral argument for international copyright ought therefore to be as void of influence upon public opinion as it is irrelevant to any question of practical legislation. Yours truly, JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 12, 1872.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION ABROAD.

Charges of Embezzlement and Forgery Against a French Prefect.

Rouen (Feb. 29) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The vast and superb hall of the Assize Court here has been thronged today with the élite of the Department of the Seine Inférieure and Eure, who are either witnesses or excited spectators of the extraordinary trial of M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, the late Prefect of the Eure. One hundred and fifty witnesses occupied almost all the seats in the body of the hall, and the President disappointed hundreds of ladies who begged for places. Four Judges and Procureur-General IMGARD and Advocate-General GRENIER sat in their scarlet robes. Every Paris journal was represented. The trial will last many days, therefore an extra Judge and two supplemental jurors have been appointed. With M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE are included, as accomplices, M. BOURGUIGNON, the Departmental architect; M. BOULANGER, a builder; and M. VITTECOQ, Mayor of Beaumont. All are respectable-looking men. There has been no trial like this in France for many years.

M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, aged forty-eight, is a tall, well-shaped man. He has dark hair, closely shaven cheeks, carefully cultivated, thin long-drawn-out mustache, and short imperial; in fine, he has every pretension to be regarded as an Adonis. He has, nevertheless, a manly, intellectual, and an assured, not to say defiant demeanor. He surveyed the Judges and the audience as though conscious of being the principal person in the place, and with an air of command. His movements are not inelegant, and it is remarkable how high he holds his head when he stands up. M. LACHAUD, the counsel for the Emperor's favorite Prefect, on taking his seat, glanced at the gorgeous fretted roof of the mediæval hall, and remarked with a sigh that it would absorb his voice. The prisoners challenged nine jurymen, and the prosecution six. The ultimate panel looked quite a special jury. The impressive oath administered was to the effect that they would neither betray the interests of the prisoners nor those of society, which accuses them. The reading of the indictment occupied three hours.

It began by stating that on Feb. 12, 1856, the prisoner, JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, was transferred from the Prefecture of the Lozère to that of the Eure. He had for many years before occupied various public offices, from his conduct in which he had acquired the reputation of an unscrupulous, immoral man, a devotee of facile pleasures, devoid of any sense of duty or dignity. Although his wife had a good fortune, of which he enjoyed the interest, he was always in debt. The instruction showed that before his appointment to Evreux he was in difficulties, and that when at Mende he had recourse to disgraceful means to raise money. His sojourn in the Department of the Eure increased his embarrassments. His debts increased rapidly, less from the cost of his establishment than from other expenses which his disorderly habits led him to incur. The facilities of railway communication enabled him to pass much of his time in Paris. He continually left his wife and children, to indulge in debauchery with abandoned women, and often employed procuresses to find them for him. His conduct was so bad that in 1861 his wife felt it necessary for her own dignity and the interest of her children to apply for a separation, which the Court granted. The winding up of his affairs which followed upon this judgment showed that his debts amounted to 420,000 francs. He had long since ceased to pay his tradesmen, and often borrowed money of his servants. His wife's relations in vain made sacrifices to keep up his credit. Far from amending, he saw in the separation only an opportunity to indulge more openly than ever in his vile passions, and he openly installed his mistresses in his Prefecture, to the great scandal of the honest people of Evreux. With such habits, it was a matter of course that he should contract new debts. He constantly discounted bills with disreputable usurers, and his bills were regularly dishonored. Between Dec. 11, 1863, and March 12, 1868, no less than 140 writs were issued against him for sums of money amounting in the aggregate to 203,535 francs. Being in imminent danger of bankruptcy, with a schedule showing 700,000 francs of debt, his friends again came forward and saved him. But shortly afterward, in April, 1868, it was thought necessary to remove him from his Prefecture. Suspicion had long been entertained as to his administration of the departmental funds. So far back as 1866 M. DESCHAMPS, the Mayor of Evreux, memorialized the Council-General of the Eure, requesting to ask accounts of the Prefect touching the amount of a subscription for the relief of distressed cotton-workers which he received, and also a sum of upward of 15,000 francs paid for entries at the Regional Agricultural Exhibition of 1864. The next year, in 1866, an account was presented to the Council General, and duly passed that body, but suspicions continued to exist. In July, 1870, the Municipal Council of Evreux passed a resolution that the former Prefect should be called upon to account for the exhibition money, which belonged to the town. And at length, on Sept. 22, the present Mayor of Evreux preferred a charge of forgery and embezzlement, which is the foundation of the present prosecution. It were impossible to investigate all the facts relating to the administration of the prisoner, extending over a period of ten years, during which he turned over as much as forty millions. The instruction has confined itself to a few facts which, though incomplete, show conclusively the criminal habits of JANVIER DE LA MOTTE. It was by practicing on the weakness of his subordinates and the tradesmen of the Prefecture, and procuring from them fictitious bills and false attestations, and in giving himself false certificates, that he wilfully eluded the rules of the public accounts, and procured funds which were unduly placed to the debit of the communes and the department. His frauds began ten years ago.

A vast number of instances of frauds were then given, of which I can only cite some few specimens. It is alleged that the real expenses of the celebrated fête to the Emperor in 1869 were but 25,000 francs, whereas the Prefect charged the Department 53,000 francs. JULES GODARD, the aeronaut, received 1,300 francs for going up in a balloon, but signed without reading it a receipt for 4,000 francs. As a contractor for embankments on highways, a stone-breaker, who cannot read or write, and never in his life had so much as 100 francs owing him, was made to figure as the recipient of 2,000 francs for a road contract. A flower merchant of Paris named BOUSSAVIT furnished flowers to the amount of 2,390 francs for a fête at the Prefecture. He received 2,090 francs from a girl named HENRIETTE RENAULT, one of JANVIER DE LA MOTTE's mistresses, living at No. 6 Rue d'Enghien, Paris. For the bribe of 100 francs the tradesman signed a receipt for 9,500 francs. M. SIMON, the Manager of the Evreux Theatre, received 1,200 francs for an official performance. He was induced to sign a receipt for 4,000 francs, on the representation that the Prefect had made presents of diamonds to M. BRESSANT and Mlle. DAMAIN. These same diamonds had been already charged to the departmental fund. He charged expensive flowers, selected by his mistress, HENRIETTE, to the public purse. He charged 2,300 francs for postages of his circulars, whereas he was entitled to frank letters in his department, and it was utterly impossible that anything like the amount could have been expended. In 1861 the American war produced a cotton crisis. The Ministry sent 112,000 francs to JANVIER DE LA MOTTE to relieve distress. The Council General voted 242,000 francs, and a private subscription amounted to 147,736 francs. Of all these sums, which passed through the hands of the Prefect, only 40,000 francs were accounted for. To sum up, the instruction—which bears only upon a few points of the twelve years' administration of the prisoner, JANVIER DE LA MOTTE—shows that he exercised a most fatal sway in the Department of the Eure. He sowed demoralization broadcast. As a man, he set the example of the most scandalous debauchery. As an administrator, he trampled upon the plainest rules of probity. He forced writings, corrupted his subordinates, scattered public money to the winds, and paid for his own inordinate lusts with funds which should have been sacred. Such is the past life of this man, who endowed with no common intelligence might have honorably served his country, if, in addition to his talent, he had united common honesty and that feeling of self-respect without which a functionary is unworthy of the confidence of the State and the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Encouraged by his example, and misled by his deplorable influence, his accomplices indicted with him lent themselves to the fabrication of false vouchers, if not for their own personal benefit, at least to be agreeable to him. In consequence the prisoners were accused as principals or accomplices of malversation of private and public moneys, forgery of private and public documents, and "forfeiture" and "concussion," two technical expressions in the French code for crimes committed by public functionaries.

M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, who has great command of countenance, listened imperturbably to the several charges of the indictment. Among the witnesses for the prosecution are Count Legrange, the Duke of Albufera, the Marquis Blosseville, the Duke of Clermont Tonnerre, and M. Godard, the aeronaut. M. Janvier de la Motte had cited M. Pouyer-Quertier, M. Pinard, an Imperialist Minister, Count de Valon, Admiral la Roncière Le Noury, and the Marquis de Croix, with others of less note.

THE ERIE DRAMA.

[illegible] Gould Surrenders [illegible] Williams [illegible] About [illegible] Board [illegible] Appointed Financial Agents in Europe.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange, yesterday morning, there was an instant demand for Erie, and the shares went up steadily under a strong call. All sorts of pleasant rumors were afloat among the brokers, the most [illegible] being that an informal examination of the Erie books had been far more favorable than had been anticipated. It was believed during the entire day that sufficient figures would be published from the financial statement which it was known the Board of Directors is preparing to justify the hopeful views of sanguine holders of that stock. This had, no doubt, some effect upon the share-market, and though nothing appeared, either definite or indefinite, Erie moved up steadily during the day. In the afternoon Mr. TRAVERS, of the new Directory, made his appearance, and in answer to the inquiries of friends said that he was preparing a statement concerning the consolidated bonds of Erie, which would accompany a formal petition to have them placed on the share list. He is said, also, to have confirmed so much of the rumors current as referred to the books of the Company and to the outstanding liabilities.

Yet, in spite of this activity and this confidence, the brokers and the bankers of Wall, Broad and the vicinity, have not changed their mind with regard to the drama lately performed at the Grand Opera-house. They still insist that it was a farce, and that the new directors are in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western. Some asserted that the facts were these: BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT, brokers, of London, have in the past made such advances to the Atlantic and Great Western as virtually to own it. This Company, it is alleged, is so nearly in a bankrupt condition as not to be able to earn much more than the interest on its debt, exclusive of the running expenses. By a proposed arrangement with Erie it would be able to gain enough to pay interest and expenses. But by merging the two companies together and putting the profits into a pool, Erie to have sixty per cent. and the Atlantic and Great Western the remaining forty per cent., there would remain a very handsome profit indeed for the latter. There would, however, be an equivalent advantage to Erie in this bargain which would be completely one-sided, and is not called for either by the logic of events or the wishes of the shareholders. So far back as six months ago, BISCHOFFSHEIM opened overtures with JAY GOULD, but FISK was unwilling, and, though JAY GOULD coquetted with the London firm, nothing came of it. FISK prepared for the Albany fight in his usual manner. His death removed the obstacle to GOULD's consideration of the proposals of the English firm, and the result was the solemn farce performed on Monday and Tuesday.

A reporter of the TIMES yesterday interviewed Mr. AMOS DENISON WILLIAMS, the representative of the American shareholders of Erie, whose offices are at No. 40 Wall-street. He stated that he was not altogether dissatisfied with the turn things had taken, because, though the inclination toward the Atlantic and Great Western Company was too visible to be overlooked, yet there were two gentlemen in the Board of Directors who were far too honorable to permit any action that would be disadvantageous to Erie. These two were Gen. DIX and Col. STEBBINS. He had known the latter for very many years, and was satisfied that the interests of the Company would never suffer while he had anything to say in the matter. But for the other new members of the Erie Board he was constrained to believe that the Atlantic and Great Western was more in their mind than Erie. He did not think that the statements in the injunction procured by Mr. JAY GOULD concerning the buying of five directors by BISCHOFFSHEIM for $250,000, were to be considered as falsehoods. All the brokers that he was acquainted with were of the same opinion as himself that BISCHOFFSHEIM had bought all of the Erie Board that was either purchaseable, or worth buying, including Mr. JAY GOULD, and that the whole siege arrangement was planned from beginning to end, in all its details, including the demonstrations by the TOMMY LYNCH gang, and the chase through the President's rooms. This view would seem to be entertained in England also, for the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western went up yesterday seven per cent.

REPORTER—Then you do not believe that SICKLES and the reformers played points upon ARCHER and the others?

Mr. WILLIAMS—No, I do not. What points had they to play? Men talk about their having been threatened with suits, and say ARCHER especially was frightened into yielding because SICKLES declared that claims to the amount of twenty-two millions could be made against him by the Erie Railway, and would be if he held out. But if these claims are legitimate the new men are bound to enforce them, and if they are not legitimate it is not likely that they would have scared Mr. ARCHER.

REPORTER—What points did they bring upon JAY GOULD?

Mr. WILLIAMS—I do not know, nor does anybody. The vulnerable point of all these old directors is in the contracts which were made with them for furnishing supplies to Erie. ELDRIDGE, of Elmira, for example, has a rolling-mill in which JAY GOULD has a quarter interest. He furnished all the iron and steel that was required. His friends claim that he did it at the most reasonable prices, but a little publicity would soon determine that. It was through these loose contracts that all the earnings of the road were absorbed. If the present men mean business, they will stop these contracts at the earliest possible opportunity, and make them public at once. I am persuaded that they will read like a chapter out of the TIMES' exposé of the new Court-house.

REPORTER—Can you tell me what amount of stock is held by the new men?

Mr. WILLIAMS—I cannot. It is claimed that GOULD holds twelve millions, and that the Atlantic and Great Western men have six more. Now HEATH and RAPHAEL represent two-thirds of all the stock held in Europe, possibly about forty millions. I represent the American stockholders at large, and between us we shall certainly determine the elections next July.

REPORTER—Can you tell me what directors you propose to nominate for that election.

Mr. WILLIAMS—I must be excused from saying so much. But this I can say, that all the talk got up by ELDRIDGE in the small country papers about Englishmen running the Erie is buncombe. Mr. SWAN, the agent for HEATH and RAPHAEL, does not contemplate any such thing, and never did. As Erie stands today, it is controlled by BISCHOFFSHEIM, who is decidedly an Englishman, and there will be, sooner or later, an attempt to involve it in contracts favorable to his interests and most disadvantageous to Erie. For when a man planks down $250,000, it is to get something in return. Nobody doubts that. Time will show in what way Mr. BISCHOFFSHEIM proposes to get back value received for such lavish expenditure. It is my hope and full belief, however, that any attempt to merge the two Companies, or to make a contract between them to the great advantage of the Atlantic and Great Western, will be at once met by Mr. STEBBINS, who is an excellent man of business and very honorable. DIX is honorable too, but he is only a figure-head.

REPORTER—To what do you attribute the sudden rise in Erie this morning?

Mr. WILLIAMS—To reports that a financial statement was about to be submitted very favorable to the Company.

REPORTER—Was one furnished?

Mr. WILLIAMS—No; it was only rumor. But on the Stock Exchange rumors are like dust which penetrates into dwelling-houses no matter how carefully they are fastened up.

REPORTER—How was it that you who are interested in Erie for the American shareholders did not foresee the *coup d'état* of BISCHOFFSHEIM?

Mr. WILLIAMS—I did, or rather we did. As early as January we were fully posted in his intentions, and the Committee of which I am one sent round the following circular to the stockholders:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

At a meeting of the Committee of "American Stockholders of the Erie Railway," held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., the recent movement set on foot by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and MCHENRY in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western stockholders was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, The Committee of American Stockholders in the Erie Railway have had their attention directed to the recent combination on the part of the stockholders in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, represented by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and MCHENRY, of London, and have reason to believe that any management of the Erie Railway in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, or any compromise with the present managers of the Erie Railway, would be seriously detrimental to the prosperity of the main line.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend the American stockholders to withhold their confidence from the above-named Atlantic and Great Western combination, and from all movements having for their object the benefit of outside railways, or the maintenance in office of any part of the present management of the Erie Railway, or any movement whatsoever proposing to effect objects outside or incompatible with the direct interests of the Erie Railway. (Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, REUBEN MANLEY, A. D. WILLIAMS.

So you see we were not taken by surprise. To put the matter in a nutshell for the readers of the TIMES, we await the election in July next, calmly confiding in the honor of DIX and STEBBINS. We rely on them to do what they say they are, merely trustees of the stockholders. As such they will prevent any contract being made between the Company and the Atlantic and Great Western. If others attempt this, as they most indubitably will, we rely on them to stop them, even if they have to get an injunction.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ERIE BOARD.

The directors met at noon yesterday, a quorum being present. The Vice-President, Mr. ARCHER, was in the chair. Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, of London, were appointed the financial agents of the Company in Europe. The contracts with the Southern Improvement Company, concerning the [illegible] Tuesday. A special financial [illegible] presented by the Treasurer. Mr. SHERMAN [illegible] paper with an account of leases and contracts [illegible] was referred to the appropriate Committee. [illegible] was requested to draw up a statement of the condition of the consolidated bonds for the Stock Exchange. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from citizens of New-Bedford, Mass., asking measures for the protection of the whales on the Arctic Seas. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee of Conference on the bill providing for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis, Mo., made a report which was concurred in. The report provides that the amount of the appropriation fixed by the House shall not be exceeded. Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to provide for furnishing homes for disabled soldiers.

DESIRE FOR PRACTICAL WORK.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution to give the Tariff bill precedence on Monday next over all other business, but objection was made and it went over.

Mr. SHERMAN then asked unanimous consent that the Tariff bill should be taken up as soon as the pending Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT insisted that the Chicago Relief bill should be taken up after the Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said that if that bill should not pass within ten days it would be of little benefit to the people of Chicago.

Mr. CHANDLER insisted that the bills of the Committee on Commerce should be considered on Monday next.

Mr. FENTON said he would object to any understanding which would interfere with the early consideration of the bill for the reform of the Customs service.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was anxious to have something done with the tariff, but he believed that if the bill reported by Mr. SHERMAN should be passed by the Senate the House would lay it on the table on the ground that the Senate had no right to originate a Revenue bill. The proper course would be to take up the House bills to repeal the duties on tea and coffee and salt, and act upon them separately.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that the bill reported by him was not an original measure, but only an amendment of the House bill.

Mr. SCOTT took the same view.

Mr. CONKLING said that the Senate had a right to amend the House bill at its discretion. The mails came to him every morning burdened with complaints of the derangement of business resulting from the prevailing uncertainty as to what was to be done with the tariff, and therefore he would stand by Mr. SHERMAN in pressing the pending Tariff bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Without voting on the question the Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the amendment to increase the salaries of United States District Judges to $5,000. This amendment was adopted, and also the amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims to $5,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for the transfer of the Judges from one district to another, according to the exigencies of the occasion, which was adopted, and also an amendment appropriating the amount necessary to pay the increased salaries, which was adopted. The bill was then passed.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff bill. Messrs. TRUMBULL, LOGAN and WRIGHT advocated the immediate consideration of the Chicago Relief bill. After some discussion, the Tariff bill was taken up with the understanding that the Chicago Relief bill shall be considered on Monday next. The Tariff bill was then read.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice of an amendment making tea and coffee free.

The Senate then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill appropriating $337,000 to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended for the amounts assumed and the disbursements made in enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting and paying the troops called into service by the Governor on the requisition of Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, in 1864, to repel the invasion of the rebel forces under Gen. PRICE. After explanation by Mr. BLAIR the bill was passed. Mr. BLAIR also reported a bill authorizing the Southern Claims Commissioners to appoint special Commissioners to take the testimony in cases pending before the Commission. After considerable discussion the bill was passed. A large number of private bills were reported from the Committee of Claims and passed, including some for the remission of taxes on spirits destroyed by the great fire of Chicago.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. MCCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Alabama contested election case of MORRIS against HANDLEY, with a resolution that Mr. HANDLEY, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. He gave notice that he would call it up next Thursday.

Mr. SHELDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to change the boundaries of the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, Texas, which was passed.

RAILROAD BILL.

At 1½ o'clock the House, by special appointment, took up the Senate bill to extend the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete a railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior, with the amendments reported by Mr. KETCHAM from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KETCHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, gave notice that he would move the previous question at 4 o'clock today. He said he had reported back the bill and amendments by order of the House, and he proceeded to give a history of the road and to call attention to some important facts which had come to his knowledge and which warranted him in opposing any legislation reviving the grant.

Mr. BANKS replied to Mr. KETCHAM, and advocated the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. TYNER said he had never yet voted for a land grant, never would. He had no question but that the failure to complete the road within the time fixed had resulted in the forfeiture of the lands to the United States.

Mr. COX denounced the railroad land grant monopolies, and remarked that opposition to them came at last from the State of Pennsylvania, because she could not sell railroad iron to them.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. KETCHAM's substitute by adding to it a provision that no part of these lands shall be selected by, or inure to the benefit of any railroad company under any assumed grant from the United States, but they shall be expressly reserved for the benefit of actual settlers under the provisions of the Homestead act.

Mr. KETCHAM accepted the amendment and modified his substitute accordingly.

Mr. COBURN argued in favor of the Senate bill. He declared that the idea of the admission of new States on an equal footing with the old States was a fraud and a pretense. The thirteen original States came into the Union possessed of every acre of land within their limits, whereas the new States did not possess an acre of the unoccupied lands within their limits. This made a great distinction between them, and took away the force of all objections to land grants for internal improvements in the new States.

Mr. BANKS argued in support of the bill as being for the building of a local road to which the usual objection to land grants did not apply. The previous question was then seconded, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the St. Louis Custom-house, made a report appropriating $500,000 for the site and $1,250,000 for the building. The report was agreed to. The House then adjourned, at 5 P. M.

Death of Detective Lambrecht—His Murderer in Custody.

Detective PHILIP LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, expired at St. Luke's Hospital at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, from injuries received by being struck on the head with a heavy slab of marble by GEORGE LAVERTY, during a fracas at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, on the morning of the 26th ult. On the night of the 25th ult. a gang of ruffians created a disturbance in the lager-bier-saloon of LOUIS MULLER, No. 1 [illegible] First-avenue. Patrolman TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the rough characters infesting the Nineteenth Ward, by the prompt discharge of his duty, entered the place for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, and was nearly murdered by the gang. Detective LAMBRECHT, Roundsman WEBB and Patrolman TOOKER were sent to scour the neighborhood in search of the ruffians. The policemen were in plain clothes, and at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue met a party of five or six drunken laborers who attacked them. The officers defended themselves, and Detective LAMBRECHT drew his revolver, fired one shot at his assailants, when GEO. LAVERTY, one of the ruffians, came up behind him and struck him on the back of the head with a heavy slab of marble. Some other policemen having been attracted to the spot, the assailants were arrested and taken to the station-house. LAMBRECHT was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. His skull was badly fractured, and he expired yesterday morning. The deceased officer was about twenty-seven years of age, and was always a terror to the ruffians and thieves who infest the Nineteenth Ward. GEO. LAVERTY is detained to await the action of the Coroner. His brother, WM. LAVERTY, whose arm was broken during the affray, and the other assailants, are at present in the Penitentiary, where they were sent for the assault upon Officers TOOKER and WEBB. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner SCHIRMER, on Saturday.

Still Further Indictments Against Jersey City Officials.

Pleas were yesterday entered before Judge BEDLE, in the Hudson County Court, to twenty additional indictments found against members of the Board of Public Works. These indictments charge five of the Commissioners—Messrs. Gillett, Ingwerson, Startup, Bray and Welsh—with having granted contracts to several persons, without having required bonds in the amounts specified by law. There are four indictments against each one of the Commissioners arraigned. Pleas of not guilty were entered in every case, and the Court required $1,000 bail on each indictment. Mr. T. E. Bray gave bonds for Mr. Gillett, and Mr. Gillett for Mr. Bray; Mr. N. H. Coykendall for Mr. Startup; Mr. W. Van Keuren for Mr. Welan, and Mr. J. J. Bronson for Mr. Ingwerson.

A Warning to Furniture Dealers.

Two furniture dealers, doing business at No. 15 Chatham-street, New-York, were yesterday taken to Jersey City to answer a charge of larceny preferred by a Mrs. FITZ, residing on South First-street. The woman had failed to make payment on some goods which had been purchased from the defendants, to be paid for in installments, and they had come to her house and taken away the goods by force. They were lodged in the county jail to await trial.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke's Sojourn in Havana—The Ball at the Palace—A Sunday Cock-Fight—A Trip to Matanzas—At the Theatre—A Festive Week.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

Duke ALEXIS continues to engross attention, and as the many festivities in his honor have exhausted that portion of the Havanese who are seen everywhere, it is about time that the Duke should carry his resolution of leaving into effect. There is always the same audience in Havana; the people you see at the opera are seen on the Paseo, at the receptions of the wealthier classes, and on all public occasions. The round of festivities began on Sunday morning; of course some went to church, and others didn't, but all took care to go to the village of Marianao and attend a cock-fight. The bells of the churches rang merrily and the Duke passed by the little chapel on his way to the cock-pit, followed by different Spanish dignitaries, some naval officers, the incumbent of the United States Consulate, and by the gamblers and other bad characters who attend cock-fights. The different mains over, the whole party, including many who pretend to be great Cuban sympathizers, adjourned to the house of Col. JULIAN ZULUETA, of the Volunteers, to partake of a lunch, and when they had indulged their vanity and satisfied their appetite they returned to the city.

THE PALACE BALL.

The pleasures of the cock-fight over, a short time was allowed for recuperation before the ball given in honor of the Prince by the Ayuntamiento (City Council) of Havana, at the Palace. Gigantic preparations had been made, and tickets had been distributed profusely. By 10 o'clock, the whole of the Palace, which had been thrown open for the occasion, was crowded, there being hardly room to pass around. The rooms had been tastefully, though simply decorated, both the Palace proper of the Captain-General, and the halls of the Ayuntamiento, in the other wings of the building, being thrown open. The entrance to the Palace was brilliantly illuminated, and over the doorway was hung in gas-jets the inscription, "Viva Amadeo I." ("Long live AMADEUS the First.") At 10¾ the Prince arrived, and was received by the Captain-General, a deputation of the Ayuntamiento, and with military honors from the battalion of Volunteers on guard, their band playing the Russian national hymn while the Prince ascended the staircase. This staircase deserves a passing notice, owing to the richness and quantity of exotics which lined either side. On the Prince's appearance in the saloons, the two orchestras, stationed in opposite wings of the Palace, struck up the Spanish royal march, after which the opening quadrille was at once formed, the royal guest leading, with the Countess of GIRACOA. Then the dancing became general, and there was such a number of couples who were eager to participate in the round dances that it was impossible for all to be satisfied. But when it is estimated that over four thousand people were present during the evening, the almost insurmountable difficulty of securing anything like comfort is easily explained. Supper was served at 1 o'clock, and after the Prince's appetite had been appeased, table after table was laid for the company. The crowd, of course, prevented a comfortable repast, but the display was splendid, and did much credit to "The Dominica," who had charge of everything. At 2 o'clock the Prince retired, but the dancing did not terminate till past 5, and the cock had crowed his warning long before the string of carriages received their weary occupants.

TRIP TO MATANZAS.

A special train was in waiting at the Regla Depot at 10 o'clock in the morning to conduct the Duke and suite to Matanzas, where he arrived in safety at midday, and was received by the Governor and Government officials, grandees, &c. He was driven in an open barouche to the Palace, the Volunteers forming an Indian file along the route. At the Palace a grand reception was held, after which the party repaired to the would-be Ducal residence on the top of Simpson's Hill—the Quinta of Dr. FELIX TORRES GONZALES. The streets were crowded with the populace and troops *de circonstance*. At 4 he visited the Valley of the Yumuri, and then returned to the Palace, four bands of music playing in the square. At 7 dinner began, lasting until 9, and a little later all adjourned to the ball given at the saloons of the Spanish Casino.

AT THE THEATRE.

After returning to Havana, the official visit to the theatre took place on Tuesday evening, the Prince having taken the opportunity to roam about the city from the time he returned from Matanzas until the evening; indeed, it is observed that he is always moving about *incognito* when possible. The opera selected for the occasion was "Martha," and it was sung by Mlles. DALTI, TESTA, and Signors TAMBERLICK and MARI. Of course, the artists exerted themselves to their utmost, and the theatre was crowded, the Prince applauding frequently; but there was an utter absence of bouquet throwing, which on such an occasion would be the thing in a New-York theatre. Before the performance commenced, the Russian national hymn was sung by all the company, the audience standing. Signor TAMBERLICK gave the solo in Russian, and brought down the house with this innovation.

A BULL-FIGHT.

A bull-fight had been arranged in honor of the Duke, and at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the immense Plaza de Torros was crowded to its utmost capacity, nearly eleven thousand spectators being present, including a number wearing ladies' apparel. The usual disgusting scenes were witnessed, and horses gored by the bulls ran about with their entrails protruding, much to the delight of the refined audience. But if Havana can boast of such brutal sport, it had also a more pleasing spectacle in view, for the same evening, on board of the frigate *Gerona*, the naval ball occurred, and this was a delightful affair.

THE DUKE'S DEPARTURE.

It was expected that ALEXIS would leave today, but his departure will hardly take place before Wednesday. The *Abreck* returns to Russia, and the other two ships will proceed from here to Rio Janeiro. QUASIMODO.

A Busy Day in the Court of General Sessions—Sentences Yesterday.

HENRY NEUMAN, alias Dutch Heinrichs, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with the theft of bonds. His counsel were allowed by the Recorder until Tuesday next to prepare a special plea, the prisoner being remanded.

LIBBY DAVIS and Mme. ST. VALERIE, confidence women, charged with swindling several dry-goods firms. They pleaded not guilty, and will be tried next Tuesday. JOHN MCGRAU, convicted of burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to State Prison for ten years; his partner in the crime, JOHN MCMAHON, having given State's evidence was discharged. EDWARD MCGIVEN, for burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; as also JAMES B. FLEMING, for grand larceny. GEORGE MASON, for burglary, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. PATRICK MCCAULEY, convicted on Wednesday, was sentenced, for manslaughter, to two years in State Prison. CULLEN, who killed DENNIS O'CONNOR with a dirk-knife, was arraigned for manslaughter. In answer to his counsel's plea for mercy, Recorder HACKETT said: "A man who steals six cents from the person can be sent to the State Prison for five years, while he who takes life under such circumstances as cannot be called murder need only suffer four years' imprisonment. The extreme limit should be ten years. I think the prisoner deserves no further leniency, and I sentence him to the State Prison for four years."

The Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

The "Unemployed" at Tompkins-Square Yesterday—They Want a Little Work.

A public meeting of the "unemployed" was convened at Tompkins-square, at 2 o'clock yesterday, under the auspices of the International Union, to adopt measures in the interest of the working classes, with a view to secure Government employment, and in denunciation of capital generally. About 250 persons, numbering many women and children, were in attendance, and the enthusiasm was altogether limited to the immediate friends of the speakers. The pavilion used by the band was converted into the grand stand, and was profusely decorated with banners bearing the mottoes: "Our rights—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must;" "Eight hours' labor," &c., and the whole surmounted by the red flag of the Internationale. On the motion of Mr. BANKS, Mr. MADDOX was called upon to preside. Mr. GEO. B. A[illegible] read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a National Labor Bureau be established for the purpose of instituting all the various branches of useful industry, guaranteeing employment to all persons who cannot find it elsewhere, at reasonable principles of time (not exceeding eight hours per day) and compensation, and that the products be sold to the people at cost. That railroads, mines, canals, gas-works, expresses, telegraphs, &c., be owned and run by the Government in the interest of the people at cost. That the further sale of the unoccupied public domain be at once prohibited, and that the Government shall either employ thereon the actual settler and superintend the cultivation thereof, or dispose of it in limited quantities to actual settlers, and aid such settlers by loans of money, implements of industry and provisions necessary for immediate use. That measures be taken to amend the Constitutions of the United States and the several States and municipalities, so that all acts of legislation may be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, thus making the people the sovereign, and one with the Government. That for the immediate relief of the thousands in this City, we demand of the authorities employment to the full extent of the powers granted by the City Charter, the employment to be direct, instead of the swindling system of contract.

IRA B. DAVIS and several others addressed the meeting, and, after the reading of a communication from Mrs. WOODHULL, it adjourned.

DESTRUCTION BY HUNTERS.

Large Receipts of Deer-Skins in St. Paul—Some Statistics Relating to Wool, Furs, Pelts and Hides.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, March 5.

During the late session of the Legislature an ineffectual attempt was made to enact a law which should prevent the wholesale destruction of the deer in this State. Dealers in St. Paul alone have shipped during the year 1871 15,487 deer-skins, the value of which was $36,132. Enormous as has been this number, it falls below the year 1870, when the exportations were some thousands more, and the value $37,260—showing clearly that the deer are becoming thinned out, and their total destruction is only a question of a few years. But the Legislature refused to interpose any obstacle to the promiscuous slaughter of deer, principally on the ground that settlers desired the privilege of hunting them at seasons when they had nothing else to do—not alone to procure venison for the use of their families, but to secure the skins, which are worth the paltry sum of about twenty-five cents a pound after they have finally found their way to St. Paul.

While in pursuit of the facts given above, the following statistics were obtained: The table below gives the value of the importations from St. Paul of the articles mentioned, which partially indicates the extent of the trade in this line in this city:

	Importations in 1869.	Importations in 1870.	Importations in 1871.
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deer-skins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo-robes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The deduction can be drawn from these figures that deer, buffalo and all fur-bearing animals are gradually disappearing, a process which will in all likelihood continue as Minnesota and the Western Territories become more densely populated, and the period is consequently not remote when the hunter will be compelled to look for such game among the unsettled wilds of British America, or the distant slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

The Yale Corporation—Arrangements for Alumni Representation.

From the New-Haven Palladium, March 14.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Yale College, yesterday, arrangements were made for the manner in which the Alumni members of the Corporation, to be elected at the coming Commencement, shall be chosen. An opportunity is to be given until the 1st of May for any of the Alumni entitled to vote to present the names of candidates. From the names given a list is to be made out of those who have been suggested by twenty-five or more, and this is to be sent with blanks for voting to all the Alumni. The voting will take place on the day before Commencement. Those who cannot be in town will send their ballots duly attested by mail, and then the six candidates who shall have the largest number of the votes so cast shall be decided elected. The project of making a change in the Sunday services in the chapel, dispensing with morning prayer, and substituting a later and shorter service for the afternoon preaching, was discussed, but no alterations were decided upon.

Miserable Death of a Miserly Man.

HUSTED HOBBY, who has occupied a small farm-house alone in the village of Greenwich, Conn., for years, and has been known to all the people around as a miser, is dead. The brief story of his life and its end is thus told by the New-Haven *Palladium*:

"He was a cattle-drover, and by shrewdness and penuriousness had accumulated a fortune of $100,000. He never spent any money but for the veriest necessities of life. He never had any washing done, but put on an undergarment and wore it till it wore out. One day last week a neighbor went to the house and knocked, but got no answer. He forced the door and found a hideous spectacle. HOBBY was lying on a dilapidated sofa almost dead. On the floor was a calf which had evidently died from hunger, and the body had been partially eaten by several hogs which were also in the room. The pantry was used by chickens to roost. An undressed pig was found in the stove oven, and little bits of flesh had been cut out. HOBBY was in a dying condition from a stroke of paralysis, and was taken care of by the Selectmen at his death."

The Season in Canada—Long-Continued Snow—Need of Water.

From the Montreal Witness, March 13.

This morning the snow is lying in Lower Canada deeper than at any previous period of the Winter, and as clear and sparkling as it was in January. We have had nearly four months of continuous frost and snow, with only two or three very slight and very short thaws, that accomplished nothing in the way of filling wells or tanks. There is consequently great want of water, and the country was, probably, never in greater need of rain. We observe that the same scarcity of water prevails over many parts of New-England.

The Assistant Aldermen—The Freight-Car Nuisance—Officers' Fees—New Appointments.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President HALL in the chair.

A report of the Committee on Railroads was presented. It recommended that the present custom of running freight-cars on the Fourth-avenue Railroad below the depot be discontinued, except between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6½ A. M.

The report was laid over.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution requesting the Controller to report to the Board whether any officers of the Finance Department receive fees for their services, and, if any, to furnish a list of their names.

Mr. ROBINSON suggested that the resolution be amended so as to embrace a list of all the officers in the Finance Department, and the services and amount of compensation allowed to each.

Mr. PINCKNEY said he desired to make war on the fee system, especially where $500,000 is paid for work which could be performed for $50,000. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the use of dummies in Hudson, Canal and West streets by the Hudson River Railroad. It was referred.

The President of the Board announced the following appointments:

Deputy Clerk, M. Kelly; First Assistant Clerk, John E. Dowling; Second Assistant, Wm. Donnelly; Engrossing Clerk, Thomas Hushon; General Clerk, Edward Downey; Reader, Geo. D. Kelly; Index Clerk, Frank Mangin; Messenger, Patrick Fitzgerald; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Nelligan; Messenger to President, Frank Purdy; Charles Gallighar was elected Doorkeeper.

The Board then adjourned.

A Man Drowned in the East River—Efforts of the Ferry-Boats to Save Him.

As the Fulton Ferry-boat *Winona*, which left her slip on the New-York side at 10:30 on Tuesday night, reached within about two hundred yards of the Brooklyn shore, her pilot, JAMES BAULSIE, noticed that the South Ferry-boat, *Monticello*, was laying in mid-stream, and apparently disabled. He at once decided to go to her assistance, but in another instant heard a cry of a man overboard. At once comprehending the situation, he peered through the darkness to endeavor to catch a glimpse of the castaway. The night was dark, and the river full of floating ice. He saw a dark mass at a short distance, apparently crouching on or clinging to a cake of ice, and heard cries for help; but with the excitement and noise of his passengers it was impossible for him to determine from what point the cries came. Fearful of running down the man, he stopped the boat, and at once ordered the yawl launched. The *Monticello*, in the meantime, had also launched one of her boats, and the crews of both made the most strenuous efforts to save the imperiled man, who continued to cry loudly for help; but the ice was so firmly packed that they found it impossible to reach him, though they continued their efforts until they reached the Greenpoint Ferry, when his cries ceased, and no trace of him could be found. Both ferry-boats cautiously followed up the search to that point, but had to keep at some distance, fearing that the swell from the paddles would reach and swamp him. Who the unfortunate man was or where he fell in is still a matter of conjecture.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Register Dwight and the Market Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under the head of "Minor Topics," you publish an article which does great injustice to Mr. Register DWIGHT of the Court of Bankruptcy.

For the benefit of those who do not know Mr. DWIGHT, we wish to state a few facts to show that the blame of any delay in the Market Savings Bank proceedings in bankruptcy does not rest in his office. Mr. WORTH, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, furnished to the United States Marshal, as required by law, a schedule of all the creditors of the bank on the [illegible] day of February last, and the attorney for the single creditor who threw the bank into bankruptcy undertook to have the schedule printed and mailed, with proper notice of the meeting of yesterday, to all the depositors. This has to be done at least ten days before the meeting for the election of assignees, or the election cannot proceed. Nearly 3,000 of these schedules, containing each some 2,100 names, addresses and amounts, have to be printed, addressed to each depositor or other interested person, and mailed. This is, of course, a matter of much time, and as it yesterday appeared that this had not been done, it became Mr. DWIGHT's duty as register to adjourn the meeting a sufficient time to allow the United States Marshal to perform this necessary work. Ample time must be allowed for this purpose, or the meeting would have to be again adjourned. The delay is certainly not the fault of Mr. DWIGHT, who, as we know, is anxious to have the matter proceed as rapidly as possible, and in this respect facilitates us in every effort at expedition.

We make this correction as counsel for Mr. WORTH, the present receiver, who has also made all possible effort to hurry the matter along.

MAN & PARSONS, No. 22 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 14, 1872.

Black-Mail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the constant readers of your journal, I cannot forbear expressing the satisfaction I have felt in reading your editorial of Monday's issue, headed "A Clerical Champion." I wonder if the public are generally aware that hundreds, perhaps thousands of men, now right in our midst, are being bled in various sums, cash down or in installments. The offenses urged against these victims are generally those against the laws of chastity, of course.

The law says so, and justly punishes with severity every proven case. It is high time that an antidote should be administered, having in view the correction of this most alarmingly-growing evil. To this end there is but one course. No matter if the charge be true, no matter what offense may have been committed, if the alleged offender be asked to atone by giving a sum of money, that is a black-mailing process, and the person so approached can, and ought to, send the black-mailer to prison. I repeat a remark made at the beginning of this article, and say that there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands of men in this very City (no matter what their offenses may have been) who are victims of the black-mailing process. Furthermore, there are probably hundreds of black-mailers in this same locality who ought to be at Sing Sing. J. B. L.

Mr. Ryder Explains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The responsible J. W. HUSTED has seen fit to present to the Assembly of this State an extract from a business letter of mine, which extract the *Sun* says is a "specimen brick" of the same. I can aver that it is not a fair sample, as any brick-broker ought to know who has had dealings with the new Capitol. I challenge Mr. HUSTED to publish all my letter of March 7, that the public may judge of the unfairness of the quotation, and the construction put upon it by him. I was endeavoring to help Mr. HUSTED out of the gravel-pit into which he has fallen, without requiring from him the $5,000 which he had offered to any one who would do so. I have a contract having three years to run to load gravel for the Peekskill Gravel Company from the Roa Hook bank over my own docks, &c., and I wrote to inform Mr. HUSTED I was ready to commence the business of loading, and thought it would be to his interest to put the business into my hands, as I could pass the gravel forward to its destination and delivery without extra cost to myself, and save to the Company the salary of a superintendent and supernumeraries of all kinds. I had no thought of a combination to fix the price, but expected the Company to be cognizant of the price agreed upon.

There cannot well be a monopoly of the material, alike in kind and quality, laying around Peekskill Bay, which was no doubt formed at the same time from the same mountain rock in the Highlands and deposited by the same flood, and which passes under the generic name of Roa Hook gravel. Thousands of yards from the Caldwell banks were furnished to the parties last year by the Peekskill Gravel Company, under orders from Roa Hook. Neither was there a monopoly of it last year. It only existed in Judge HILTON's eye, for a particular purpose. After making an unfair quotation from my letter, to use as capital against me, I feel that any further offer of aid in the sale of gravel, or anything else to advance the interests of the Company will be uncalled for. I will now leave Mr. HUSTED, with his newly-whitened dress, in the hands of Mr. ALVORD, with a certificate of "karakter" from his last place.

JESSE RYDER.

Our Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You, who have aided municipal reforms, can surely help the sufferers in the rural districts. Mr. HOMER RAMSDELL is the manager of the ferry between Fishkill and Newburg. This Winter weather the boat never fairly reaches the docks, but instead of a large, wide bridge to span the dangerous chasm, he allows a planking nine feet wide and twelve feet long, for the accommodation of heavy teams, carriages and cattle. When a carriage with high-strung horses stopped with terror at the narrow crossing, and the steam issuing from the deck, the Captain was asked to widen it by a planking lying near at hand, he refused totally, the "deck-hands" were unemployed to perform so slight a duty. These things are not small where lives are hourly in danger, and I complain as much for my suffering brethren as for my own safety.

ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

FISHKILL, on Hudson, Monday, March 11, 1872.

"Fraud in Assessments."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial article in your valuable paper of the 13th inst., under the above title, was evidently written from wrong information furnished you, and from a misapprehension of the facts in the case, and it has been fairly and truthfully answered, in its main features, by your correspondent, W., in your paper of the 14th inst. W., however, might have gone further, and condemned as fraudulent, to a greater or less extent, almost all the assessments for all kinds of street-pavement, sewers, crosswalks, regulating and grading streets, &c., now lying confirmed and unconfirmed, the work of the past two or three years. These assessments represent, to a certain extent, the frauds which form so large a chapter in our municipal history of Ring operations, and those which have not been put in course of collection should all go back before a Board of Examiners, who should go into a thorough investigation of all these assessments as to contract prices, measurements of work done, charges for surveying, inspecting and advertising; and this tax-payers are entitled to, whether the assessments honestly made up are eventually to be paid for by local property-holders or the City at large. All these assessments need a thorough overhauling and examination before another dollar is paid out by the City to contractors, surveyors, inspectors, &c., and is a very necessary part of the work of reform, which you have so nobly advocated. The present Controller is as well aware as the writer of the correctness of this statement. Until just laws are passed with reference to street and other improvements in this City, and the cost of such improvements is equitably apportioned upon the City at large and real estate holders, so that true justice is so clearly shown that disputations as to obligations for the same will cease, and all honest men will promptly meet their liabilities to the City; I say, until this is done, tax and assessment payers may be expected to resort to any and every measure in their power to rid themselves of unjust burdens. A.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Walter Roche and the Bowling-Green Depositors—Mr. Knapp and the Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The furniture and fixtures of the Bowling-green Savings Bank will be sold by auction in the first week in April, and the receiver of the bank, Mr. KNAPP, will remove to an office in the neighborhood, until the winding up of the affairs of the bank. The Depositors' Committee have, for the last week, been actively endeavoring to break WALTER ROCHE to terms. They are willing to compromise with him, as they have already done in "HARP" SMITH'S case; but the offers so far made by ROCHE have been so ridiculously small compared with his liabilities that they could not be accepted. The Committee state that they intend giving ROCHE only a few days more in which to come to their terms, failing in which they will immediately institute both civil and criminal proceedings against him. They have within the last few days gathered further proofs of the criminal liability in the suspension of the bank, upon which their counsel advise them they can hold him liable for nearly the entire deficit.

The Bolivar Savings Bank.

The postponement of the election of assignee in bankruptcy of the Market Savings Bank has caused considerable commotion among the depositors, many of whom assembled yesterday at the banking-house to hear what the receiver, Mr. WORTH, had to lay upon the subject. Mr. WORTH said that the postponement was unfortunately unavoidable, and say unnecessary delay in the bankruptcy proceedings was to be attributed to the petitioner in bankruptcy, and the bankrupt law, and certainly not either to his counsel or himself. The petitioner, Mr. WORTH stated, had it entirely in his own power to hasten the bankruptcy proceedings, but he (Mr. Worth) feared the petitioner was purposely delaying the proceedings in the hope of obtaining a full settlement of his claim from him. Further, Mr. WORTH said that the postponement completely frustrated all his attempts to call in the loans. It was expected that a dividend of twenty per cent could be paid within fifty days, but as affairs now stand, it is feared that the payment of this dividend will have to be postponed.

The Depositors' Investigating Committee must retain today, and they expect to be able to publish a statement of the entire results of their investigations next week.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Proceedings at Yesterday's Meeting—Bills Presented and Laid Over—Accounts Ordered to be Paid.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon, Controller GROSS in the chair.

Gas bills from the several companies were presented and laid over, viz.:

Manhattan Gas-Light Company, March to December, 1871 ..... $[illegible]
Metropolitan Company, March to December, 1871 ..... 128,120 00
Harlem Gas Company, March to December, 1871 ..... 16,772 [illegible]
New-York Gas-light Company, March to December, 1871 ..... 122,875 27
Total ..... $[illegible]

The following bills for supplies to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were audited and ordered to be paid:

Wm. Adams, coal, $8,128 02; Faulkner, Hayes & Co., dry goods, $1,019 40; R. L. Maxwell, flour, $1,720 05; J. Johnson, Jr., dry goods, $1,253 05; Charles Nourse & Co., chairs, &c., $[illegible]; P. Sullivan & Co., dry goods, $2,201 62; D. H. Scranton, [illegible] $1,[illegible]; Wm. Wood & Co., books, $12; Wright, Gillies & Mahony, crockery, $[illegible]; P. Sullivan & Co., dry goods, $[illegible] 27. Total, $[illegible].

Bills of the Department of Parks, amounting to $[illegible], were then audited.

Bills against the Department of Public Instruction were also audited, viz.:

Chief Clerk's salaries, City of New-York, $[illegible]
Miscellaneous bills ..... 45,[illegible]
Gas bills ..... 18,[illegible]
Shop bills ..... [illegible]
Total ..... $[illegible]

Bills of the Department of Public Works, amounting to $44,[illegible], were next taken up and ordered to be paid. A claim of $1,659 15, being the amount due upon a contract for Eighty-Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street, was then presented by Mr. G. C. WILLIAMS. It was laid over.

The following, among other bills, were read and laid over:

New-York Herald, advertising, 1871, $[illegible]; Evening Telegram, $10,[illegible]; Rockwood & Co., photographs, $[illegible]; Thomas J. Buckly, bill for services as associate counsel with A. J. Vanderpoel, $[illegible]; A. J. Vanderpoel, legal services, $[illegible]; Jas. H. Clemens, services as counsel, $[illegible]; counsel to Public Parks, July to December, 1871, $[illegible]; Barnard Kelly, repairing two hulks, $[illegible]; Bernard Kelly, repairing two hulks, $[illegible]; Bernard Kelly, repairing two hulks, $[illegible]; Fanton Bangs, for clearing walls and pumps, $1,416; Fanton & Farrar, 1st, $2,[illegible]; town of Greenburgh, taxes on Croton property, $[illegible]; town of Yorkville, taxes on Croton property, $[illegible]; town of West Farms, tax on Croton property, $[illegible]; town of Gouverneur, taxes, $1,[illegible]; town of Mount Pleasant, various taxes, $[illegible]; town of Greenburgh, $[illegible]; town of Scarsdale, $[illegible]; town of Newcastle, $[illegible]; town of Cortlandt, $[illegible]; town of Yonkers, $[illegible]; town of Wesel, [illegible], $[illegible].

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted March 5, 1872, respecting the claims of the Board of Health for salaries for the months of September, October, November and December, 1871, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to construe that there is no unpaid balance due for the payment of the same expressed in said resolution.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Bureau of Arrears, August pay-roll ..... $[illegible]
Police Daily ..... [illegible]
Contingent expenses Bureau of Arrears ..... [illegible]
Pay-rolls Office of New-York, November ..... [illegible]
Daniel Henry, Fish, Department of Public Charities ..... 15,[illegible]
Witnesses of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions ..... [illegible]
Curtis Fear, services as counsel, Department of Public Works, June to December ..... [illegible]

THE CLAIM OF WM. A. BEACH NOT ALLOWED.

A resolution was adopted rescinding the resolution allowing WM. A. BEACH $5,000 as counsel fees in the case of DANIEL D. CONOVER and others.

A claim of $15,000 for appraising City property, was presented by Mr. A. J. BANDERAS, and referred to counsel.

Payments by the Comptroller.

Controller GROSS made the following payments yesterday:

Engineers, contractors and laborers on Big Sewers, $[illegible]; Department of Public Instruction—for sale of teachers and employes for February, 1872 ..... $37,134 90
Department of Public Instruction—for general purposes of the Department 100,000 00
There was also paid the sum of $[illegible] to the persons for services as inspectors, &c., at last election.

Department of Docks—The Condition of the Piers.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Commissioner AGNEW in the chair.

An application was read from a Superintendent asking that portions of certain piers on the North and East Rivers be repaired.

Commissioner WOOD said that the enterprise of our merchants was hindered by the action of the Controller refusing to obey the order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund directing $2,000,000 worth of bonds to be destroyed and placed at the disposal of the Department of Docks.

Commissioner AGNEW said that all the piers in the City except those belonging to private parties were in good order.

Commissioner WOOD introduced a resolution which was adopted directing the Chief Engineer to place before the Commissioners at their next meeting a map of that part of the river front extending from Harlem River, at Sixteenth-street, to Grand-street, at the East River.

The meeting then adjourned.

Gov. Hoffman Grants a Requisition for the Arrest of a Forger—Judge Cardozo Compensates it.

SPENCE PETTUS, who has been frequently arrested by the Police in this and other cities, and who is looked upon as the most accomplished and expert forger in the country, was taken into custody on Wednesday last by one of the Central Office detectives, and he is now confined at Police Head-quarters. PETTUS was arrested on a requisition issued by Gov. HOFFMAN at the request of Gov. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, on a charge of having obtained $16,000 worth of bonds from BOWDEN BROS., of Boston, by means of a forged check. Detectives WADE and PHENAN, of the Boston Police force, arrived here on Tuesday last, armed with a warrant from the Governor of Massachusetts for his arrest. They proceeded to Albany, and Gov. HOFFMAN granted a requisition for his extradition to the authorities of Massachusetts. After PETTUS had been secured, instead of being taken to Boston by the night train, he was locked up at Police Head-quarters for the night. Early yesterday morning Capt. IRVING of the Detective Police, was armed with a warrant issued by Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, directing the Captain to produce the prisoner before him on Saturday morning for examination. This, of course, prevents the Boston officers from taking their man to that city for trial, much to the disappointment of those who think the crime with which he is charged was committed over a year ago, and of course he claims to be entirely innocent. He further claims that he has been tried twice for the offense and been acquitted on each occasion, and that the present arrest was made at the instigation of the Boston Police, who are anxious to blackmail him, and with this view of the case the brilliant detective who arrested him appeared to coincide. It is also said that PETTUS has been tried before as a prisoner in the Bravery, and he is now indicted up as accessory. The account is locked up at Police Head-quarters to await further developments.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ADMIRALTY.—Hold by Bletchford, J.—[illegible] Cuyes vs. Steam-tug F. W. Boone; [illegible] Cornell vs. Schooner Marguerite; [illegible] Evans vs. Steamer Atlantic; [illegible] Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, vs. Steam-tug W. B. Dunham; [illegible] Steam-tug J. Corning; [illegible] Walter et al. vs. Schooner Wm. Tell; [illegible] Walter vs. Schooner Gem; [illegible] Benedict vs. Steamer Niagara; [illegible] Hall vs. Schooner Chancellor; [illegible] Wood vs. Libel Boat Rip Van Winkle; [illegible] Amerman vs. Schooner Orbit; [illegible] Barker vs. Barge; [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Hold by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—[illegible] Dalcomb vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; [illegible] Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; [illegible] Schotz vs. Wright et al.; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Mace vs. Rand; [illegible] Chapman vs. Douglass; [illegible] Boehner vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; [illegible] Nix vs. [illegible]; [illegible] Gillespie vs. Lewis; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Whitney vs. Decker; [illegible] Roberts vs. Amerman; [illegible] Wells vs. Gerhardt; [illegible] Schlesinger vs. Lepkin; [illegible] Schnberth vs. Hayman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Hold by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—[illegible] vs. Morgan; [illegible] Lozier et al. vs. Mazzarelli et al.; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Mooney et al. vs. Schoellkopf; [illegible] Hewitt vs. Moody et al.; [illegible] Schoellkopf; [illegible] Abbott et al. vs. Kimball; [illegible] Wild vs. Raynor; [illegible] The Sun Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Talmadge; [illegible] Marsch vs. Vanderpoel; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; [illegible] Dana vs. Cleveland Rolling-mill; [illegible] Stokes vs. Stokes; [illegible] Coddington vs. Prudon; [illegible] Mange vs. Malloy et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Hackett.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.—Sixth National Bank vs. Rider; [illegible] Mooney vs. Coquard; [illegible] Hemlich vs. Matthias; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Trayle vs. Hazewell; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] O'Reilly vs. Jones; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] McDermott vs. Gallagher; [illegible] Stratton vs. Wolf; [illegible] King vs. Tiernan; [illegible] Hogg vs. Hilton; [illegible] Mahaney vs. Scott; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Shepard vs. Stone; [illegible] Flock vs. Spencer; [illegible].

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Hold by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.—[illegible] Bogert vs. Scobell; [illegible] Jennings vs. Hinman; [illegible] Hyde vs. Ward; [illegible] Hooker vs. McCabe; [illegible] Heymond vs. Bonney; [illegible] Brunnemer vs. Dunlop; [illegible] Miller vs. Meyer; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Lockwood vs. Bowne; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Sutfin vs. Sutfin; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Muller; [illegible] Shandel vs. Sprantz; [illegible] Hooper vs. Bowen; [illegible] Barr vs. Wood; [illegible] Schmidt vs. Isenbeck; [illegible] Anderson vs. Walker; [illegible] Agnew vs. Bennett; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Same vs. Same; [illegible] Chawkey vs. Liebt; [illegible] Clifford vs. The Globe Printing Company; [illegible] Robe vs. Moore; [illegible] White vs. Gourney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part III.—Hobart Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Mr. McNider vs. Merwin; [illegible] Damage vs. Hosmer; [illegible] Gray vs. Burgdorf; [illegible] Quackenbush vs. Ehrhardt; [illegible] Johnson vs. Johnson; [illegible] Rogers vs. Rogers; [illegible] Levin vs. Syms; [illegible] Fitch vs. Hoffman; [illegible] Marcus vs. Murray; [illegible] Frank vs. Miller Brothers; [illegible] Hackett vs. Parsons; [illegible] Roberts vs. Metallurgic Company of New-York.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 14.

By Judge Davies.

In the matter of the petition of Charles H. Gillis to be appointed special guardian, &c.; order granted.

Young vs. Young. See memorandum with Clerk.

Clark vs. Holmes et al.; the undertaking must be approved.

Bennett vs. Fitz, Jr.; motion granted by default.

Nussbaum vs. Bernstein; motion must be denied, with leave to renew.

By Judge Ingraham.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New-York, vs. Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company of N. Y.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Merchants' Bank and Company vs. David McDonald; motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to any further motion in the pleadings.

Bodine Pike, assignee, vs. John Gilmore; order of reference granted.

The Great Earth vs. James Downey; order of reference granted.

Charles A. Stecher et al. vs. William Henry Groves et al.; order dismissed complained.

Charles W. Shaffer vs. John H. Tobias; order granted.

Samuel Schenkelle, Jr., vs. Hampton S. Rothchild; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Robinson.

Jane Gilchrist vs. Henry Holmes; judgment of nonsuit granted.

Allen vs. Malcolm; demurrer overruled and judgment for the plaintiff on the pleadings.

The Hudson River Bank of New-Paltz vs. Sutcliff; motion for dismissal of the action with $10 costs, overruled with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Hatchford.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Charles A. Spofford and Henry Terrance vs. The Bark Antonette.—This was a suit to recover the value of certain grain been damaged while in the hold of the bark by contact with certain bleaching powders and wet wool. The libelants alleged that the damage was caused by the ordinary accidents and perils of the sea. Judge HATCHFORD in his decision, says that the casks in which the soda ash and bleaching powders were stowed were not watertight, permitting the rain of the ship; that water in the casks to rot and burst, and the ash dissolved the water, and mixed with the wool and substance of the bleaching powder. If the casks had been watertight and stowed properly, the ash would not have been wet, and the bleaching powder, would not have been burned. To the extent of human foresight, it was a very good thing, and to a certain degree it was a good ship. The damage was in consequence of the fault of the ship, and could have been avoided by ordinary care. Decree for the libelants, with costs, with reference to ascertain damages.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

OVERPAID DUTIES.

Benjamin T. Huntington vs. Isaac B. Shimon.—This is an action to recover $[illegible], claimed to be due thereof from defendant under a contract to reclaim from the Government of the United States overpaid duties on certain spelter, which formerly an appraiser in the Custom-house, entered into a contract, with owner of spelter, represented by a number of importers in this City, to reclaim from the Government of the United States the duties alleged to have been overcharged, in violation of the tariff laws. In the contract it was provided that plaintiff should receive fifty per cent. of the amount reclaimed. On the part of the defendant it was claimed that he signed the power of attorney, supposing it to be that only, and that he had a right to compensation which plaintiff is entitled to collect the overpaid duties for a fixed compensation of $[illegible].

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $[illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 14.

Before Judges Monell, Freedman and Curtis.

[illegible] AT CHAMBERS.

Mary Fowler vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.—This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by being thrown from a car, and for the loss of her husband, who was killed in a railroad accident. Judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible]. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the General Term, where the judgment was reversed, and a second trial was ordered, which was heard before Judge Barrett and a jury, and the verdict was for the plaintiff for $[illegible].

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money and [illegible] for the account. American securities—United States 5-20s, 1862, [illegible]; ditto, 1865, [illegible]; ditto, 1867, [illegible]; ditto, 1868, [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]. Erie, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]; New-York Central, [illegible]; Atlantic and Great Western, [illegible]; Illinois, [illegible]; Pacific Mail, [illegible]. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased [illegible] during the week.

PARIS, March 14—5 P. M.—Rentes closed at [illegible] for the account.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11¼; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the week are estimated at 50,000 bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—6 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—7 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—8 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—9 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—10 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—12 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—3 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 11¼d; the sales to-day are estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—5

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucia di Lammermoor—Mme Christine Nilsson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—[illegible]—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Caesar—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Wm. Creswick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—La Belle Sauvage—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Witches of New-York—Mr. Robert W. Aiken.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture on Oxygen by Prof. W. C. Richards.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year ... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year ... 9
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year ... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... 3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

When President GRANT entered office, he found the public service demoralized in all directions by the corrupt Administration of "ANDY" JOHNSON. In the course of three years he has carried out or proposed many valuable reforms; the public debt has been decreased three hundred millions, thus effecting a reduction in the interest of *eighteen millions annually*; taxes have been largely reduced; an honorable effort has been made to settle our differences peaceably with England; and the welfare of the whole people has been consistently studied. Does any one suppose that the Convention of soreheads and bolters at Cincinnati will find a man to do better work than this? Has HORACE GREELEY or CARL SCHURZ a better claim upon public respect than Gen. GRANT?

We do not pretend to be in the secrets of the new combination which has obtained possession of the Erie road, and therefore we speak in the dark—but it seems to us that the presence of JAY GOULD as a director at the Board throws suspicion on the entire proceedings. It may be said that the new directors cannot turn out JAY GOULD, but if we are not mistaken, the same means which they used to induce GOULD to resign his chairmanship would amply suffice to get rid of him altogether. The Direction has all the books and papers of the Company at its disposal, and they are quite enough—unless we are greatly misinformed—to transfer JAY GOULD from the Grand Opera-house to a State Prison. This was the rod held over the swindler's head on Tuesday, and it scared him into a surrender. The public will not regard with favor anything which looks like a compromise with JAY GOULD. If there is evidence enough to convict him, why not use it in the proper manner, and thus rid the community at once of a man who has long been a disgrace to it?

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature will to-day resume their investigations into the conduct of the accused Judges, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Once more we appeal to lawyers and others to come forward with their evidence. But even in the absence of specific evidence, we maintain that in the general and notorious public scandals involved in the actions of the corrupt Judges, there is ground enough for their removal. If the Legislature does not get rid of these Judges before it rises, we shall see an exercise of tyranny in the name of law never equaled or [illegible]. The accused Judges are still in league with the members of the Ring, and there is no safety for the community while they remain on the Bench. We earnestly ask the Legislature to attend to this subject. A new charter will be of little use to us unless we once more render it possible to secure justice in our Courts.

Mr. NAST has drawn some excellent likenesses of CARL SCHURZ, the man whose oratory casts that of WEBSTER and CLAY into the shade—vide the *Nation* passim—in the new number of *Harper's Weekly*. We see SCHURZ trying to incite Germany to take vengeance upon the United States for our alleged breach of neutrality, and on another page we have a series of sketches taken in the Senate, in all of which the man of the unquailing heart, &c., &c., is depicted to the utmost advantage. It is no doubt the height of profanity to caricature that blessed angel SCHURZ, but Mr. NAST has done it, and in the present depraved state of mankind, people will be found to laugh heartily at these pictures. We hear, by the bye, that Mr. NAST has been engaged to make sketches of some of our public men for *Vanity Fair*, the well-known English publication—an excellent thought of the conductors of that journal.

State Senator WOOD makes no sign of doing the only thing which he can do after the report of Messrs. AMES and ALLEN—placing his resignation in the hands of the Senate. We are far from urging that the Senate ought to refrain from formally expelling a member who has been morally, if not legally convicted of taking bribes from TWEED and GOULD. The curse of the Legislatures of 1870-71 was the purchaseable Republicans who sat in them. From the Democrats we knew what to expect, but while corrupt men were found among the party which had to oppose the swindling legislation of Tammany, it was obviously impossible to defeat any scheme, however infamous. It is clear that Senator WOOD has belonged to this class, and while he would best consult his own self-respect by immediately resigning, it is a fair question for his associates to consider whether they would not best consult the dignity of the Senate by formally expelling him. The *Tribune* says it knows of other Senators equally guilty. If it has the slightest concern for public decency or public justice let it reveal the names, instead of holding them back as a menace in the interests of Senator FENTON.

Senator SCHURZ appeared again yesterday, as counsel for Germany, before the Senate Committee inquiring into the sale of arms. He has a pleasant habit, it appears, of putting words into the mouths of witnesses, and then telegraphing his questions as *their* answers to all parts of the country. This disgraceful trick aroused the indignation of the Chairman, Senator HAMLIN, and yesterday he remonstrated with SCHURZ—a piece of presumption which will bring down on Mr. HAMLIN's head the dire wrath of all SCHURZ's "organs," and cause him to be denounced as a disgrace to the country. But people generally will recognize the justice of Senator HAMLIN's protest against a pettifogging trick, and the counsel for Germany will be obliged to keep within decent bounds. Under these circumstances, we may expect to see him at any moment throwing up his case, and accusing the Committee of being in league with thieves, &c.

Are the people aware that HAGERTY, the voucher-thief, still holds the position of Janitor of the new Court-house, and that his family occupy elegant apartments, copiously supplied with INGERSOLL's carpets, in that very costly building? It was highly considerate and thoughtful of Chamberlain BRADLEY to get a special clause inserted in the County Tax Levy of 1870 giving him the power of appointing the Court-house Janitor. Then, when he had found a man admirably fitted for any dirty work that might be required, and who, in fact, did perform a highly valuable service to the Ring, it was equally creditable to the head and the heart of the "respectable" BRADLEY to continue to pay this faithful servant $2,000 a year of public money, even after his excessive devotion had brought him to a cell in the Tombs. When Mr. F. A. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, and lessor of a stable-loft to the City at a rental of $18,000 a year, was appointed Chamberlain, he stated his intention of putting an end to what some people considered a public scandal. He thought better of it, however, and HAGERTY has the satisfaction of living in the Tombs at the public expense, of having his family accommodated rent free by a grateful community, and of drawing public money to assist him in defending the case which the people have against him.

What has become of the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. MACKAY removing the Tammany Court-house Commissioners? One would imagine that a Republican Legislature need have no difficulty in making up its mind to dismiss the following precious set of worthies:

Commissioners of County Court-house—Thos. Coman, Michael Norton, James H. Ingersoll, John J. Walsh.

Commissioners of Third District Court-house—Thomas Canary, (partner of Mike Norton;) John Cox, (Justice of the Court;) E. J. Shandley, (Justice of the Court.)

Commissioners of Ninth District Court-house—Wm. M. Tweed, Josiah Porter, (Justice of the Court;) John McQuade, (Justice of the Court.)

Would the people of New-York like to hear of these men getting control once more of the spending of their money? Yet, until the Legislature removes them, they have a legal right to make requisitions upon the Controller for the issue of bonds, &c. Let the Republicans at Albany take note of it; we cannot wait till these persons go out under the new charter, they must be kicked out.

The extent to which the suffrage had become corrupted under the teachings and example of Tammany is forcibly set forth in the report of the meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. It will be perceived that the proceedings were participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike. Brooklyn is a likely place for a good Registry law and an efficient Police.

The Cincinnati Movement.

The Cincinnati "Convention," as its friends like to call it, is the cause of much muttering and discontent among those who are looking to it to further their special ends. It was originally the work of the radical revenue reformers of Missouri, and the plain doctrine set forth on the subject of the tariff, by the Lexington meeting which called it, was freely commented on by Democrats and Republican free traders as an element of great importance in the scheme. But there is now a movement on foot to eliminate this element in the interest of the discontented Republicans who find it inconvenient to accept it. A prominent advocate of the Cincinnati meeting declares publicly that "Republican politicians who have no single bond of union with the 'Liberal Republicans,' except their dissatisfaction with the present Administration, have offered to join the movement, and are even now negotiating for a place on the Cincinnati ticket, to be given to the most conspicuous enemy of tariff reform in the country."

On the other hand, the Democrats are straining every nerve to get control of the movement, and to be able to engineer it in such a manner as to bring grist to their mill. The advocates of the passive policy are seeking to induce the Convention to make a nomination, and one that the Democracy can be prevailed on to follow. The more pronounced Democrats are also at work seeking a nomination, but one which, while it might possibly draw a few votes from the Republican candidate in doubtful States, would be of a character that the Democrats could not be asked to put up with. Strange to say, all these factions find in the result of the New-Hampshire election ample confirmation of their particular arguments. At the rate that the scramble is now going on, there is positively no limit that can be put to the number of contending cliques which will appear at Cincinnati. It will be little short of a political menagerie, in which each species of Republican and Democratic carnivora will be represented. If they show half the obstinacy in quarreling with each other that they have shown in opposing the great body of their fellow-citizens on the question of Gen. GRANT's re-election, they will be very far from being a "happy family."

Meanwhile, the Republican Party proceeds with the business of the hour with no sign of concern as to the upshot of the Cincinnati trick. State after State is selecting its delegates to the National Convention, with entire unanimity as to the action which that Convention should take on the Presidency, and as to the principles it should announce. The party organization never showed itself more capable of responding to the real wishes of the party, and never worked with less of real or apparent friction, and no Convention ever embodied the general views of the people more completely than the Republican Convention of this year bids fair to do.

Our Pacific Trade.

The interesting debate in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, relating to the mail service to China and Japan, will be carefully read all over the country, and the fate of Mr. CONGER's amendment will be watched with interest. Mr. CONGER offered an amendment to the Post-office bill, proposing to double the subsidy for the mail service to China, provided that the service be made semi-monthly, and in ships of American construction. It is observable that the debate derives additional interest and importance from the circumstance that Secretary ROBESON's Report, embodying very strong recommendations for the encouragement of our steam commerce in the Pacific, was sent in to the House on the following day.

In the discussion that followed Mr. CONGER's motion, we find that Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, Mr. KERR of Indiana, and Mr. WOOD of New-York were strongly opposed to it; and that Mr. SARGENT of California, Mr. GARFIELD of Ohio, Mr. BROOKS of New-York, Mr. DAWES of Massachusetts, and Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, were strenuously in its behalf. Mr. SARGENT assured the House that were the subsidy given, the steam-ship service from California to China and Japan would be instantly increased from one to three trips a month, without further expense to Government, and that in two years the service would be weekly. He showed that the amount granted to the "P. and O." Company by the English Government is more than four times, in gold, what is now received by our Transpacific service; and demonstrated that the amount of revenue derived from the trade with China, carried on through the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, more than repaid the Government for the subsidy allowed to it. Mr. BROOKS, who has lately been all over the ground in person, declared that a struggle was now going on between Great Britain and this country for the vast trade of these Eastern seas, and that it concerned our Government to give every possible encouragement in that struggle to our own flag. He entreated the House not to look on the question as one of mere money, or private interest, or of party, but as one of great national importance. It was a matter involving the trade of over six hundred millions of people, and would certainly involve the future wealth and prosperity of our whole country.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was opposed to subsidies on general principles, and should continue to be opposed to them. But he "believed that there were such special facts surrounding the question of trade on the Pacific Ocean that Congress dare not, in view of the situation, neglect it." No less emphatic, in the same direction, were the views expressed by Mr. DAWES. He had no hesitation in saying that he knew of no such judicious appropriation of money as that which would add to the channels of trade, and [illegible] into the Custom-house of this country those revenues which would otherwise go to other nations to enrich their treasuries, their commerce, and their people. The arguments of other gentlemen favoring the amendment were in much the same strain, and, judging from the debate, it is probable that the general feeling of the House is strongly in its favor. The report of Secretary ROBESON, so far as it deals with the subject, is, if possible, even more emphatic and unequivocal. He urges that the commercial needs of the people of the Pacific slope are of an imperious character; that these needs are imperfectly provided for; and that it is the duty of the National Legislature to devise and encourage means for their relief. "Their productions," writes Mr. ROBESON, "increasing from day to day, have forced the opening of new markets across an ocean twice as broad as the Atlantic; and, if the past is permitted to speak for the future, the extent of that trade, properly fostered, within the next half century, can hardly be estimated." Mr. ROBESON devotes much space to show that the extension of the aid he recommends is consistent with the spirit and powers of our Government, and that "it may certainly be given without violation of constitutional principles or Government policy."

The grand objection to Mr. CONGER's amendment will be, that it helps the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. That its adoption will have that effect cannot be disputed. But ought this to be a conclusive barrier to its adoption? If it tends to give a powerful stimulus to our Pacific trade, and of this there can be no doubt, and thus to enrich the whole country, we might surely bear up under the reflection that the Steam-ship Company got some advantage at the same time. This consideration will not fail, however, to be rightly estimated by the experienced legislators who are clearly giving the subject their best thought, and the country will certainly be willing to abide by their decision.

Tom Fields' Little Joker.

TOM FIELDS, smitten with a sudden fever for reform, and calling upon the Assembly to investigate the Corporation Counsel's office, is a curious and edifying spectacle. We must confess to a slight suspicion of his eleventh-hour zeal. Intrepid dwellers in the rural districts have sometimes snatched a fearful joy at fair or circus or militia muster, from the singular and exciting game, known as "the little joker." It is played with three thimbles, under one of which is placed a pea, and the game is to point out this particular thimble. Now this would not greatly tax the resources of the rustic mind, nor afford, perhaps, very exciting sport, were it not for the odd circumstance that when the intelligent bystander has picked out the thimble where he knows the pea to be, and backed his choice to win, the thimble is lifted and the pea is never there.

We do not know whether Mr. FIELDS has ever tasted the delights of this intellectual and fascinating pastime. But a modification of it he seems inclined to introduce for the amusement of the Assembly. Some time since, if we mistake not, Mr. FLAMMER offered a resolution, calling upon the Judiciary Committee to inquire into matters in the Corporation Counsel's office. We strongly suspect that Mr. FIELDS' resolution will be found to be an empty thimble, designed only to divert attention from this. Let the Assembly back Mr. FLAMMER's thimble by all means.

Certainly, as the facts we published the other day show, the Corporation Counsel's office is an urgent need of legislative attention. And when the Investigating Committee does sit, it should not fail to explore the instructive history of the Street Opening Ring, which, for years past, is said to have found in that office a perfect El Dorado of easy wealth. Let it not neglect, above all, to trace with care the devious windings of that golden stream which has been flowing out so lavishly and so ceaselessly under Mr. O'GORMAN's virtuous eyes. The Committee, we trust, will also inquire how that poor gentleman fared in this magnificent distribution of fortunes. It would be a pity, indeed, if, while clerks and surveyors and obscure underlings of all sorts were gleefully pocketing dollars by the hundred thousand, the master of the feast alone should go empty away. Two millions of dollars harvested in the Corporation Counsel's office in five years, and not a dollar for its noble chief! The notion is humiliating, but if it shall prove to be true, we trust that the Legislature will at once pass a special act requiring EDWARD J. WILSON, GEORGE W. PURSER, EDWARD BOYLE, and the rest of the lucky ones, to pay over to our modern Poor Richard his fair proportion of the spoils. Honor among—street-openers. Before this happens, however, let the Committee listen to the woful tale of Mr. EDWARD J. WILSON, whose honest share of the plunder, it is said, has been sadly docked by the rapacity of his worthy colleagues, and who is, therefore, not unwilling to tell all he knows about street-openings. Then our sympathy for the impoverished Corporation Counsel may be abated. And when they have finished with the Corporation Counsel, perhaps the Committee will take a look into the Corporation Attorney's office. Doubtless Mr. FIELDS' modesty forbade him to include that in his resolution.

Dreams and Crime.

No man doubts the insanity of the poor wretch MARQUARDT, who killed his wife a few days since, after having, with her aid, murdered their three children. The peculiar sort of religious insanity under which he labored is by no means rare. The symptoms exhibited both by himself and his wife have been often noticed in other religious maniacs. The homicidal tendencies of these persons when insanity is produced by morbid religious feelings, are well known to all physicians who are familiar with insanity. It would be interesting to trace the origin of these fancies. The uniformity with which religious maniacs insist upon stripping themselves, and the frequency with which they manifest murderous designs, would seem to point to some common cause. Insanity has so far been, in the estimation of most men, the very type of lawlessness, but it is not impossible that certain classes of symptoms may yet be shown to originate from uniform causes.

This, however, is a subject for the investigation of the physicians. There is another feature of the Marquardt tragedy which invites the comment of the layman—and that is the curious fact that the maniac, according to his own story, acted throughout like one under the influence of a dream. It is a characteristic of this dreamer that his successive ideas are determined by trivial causes. The waking man pursues a train of thought without heeding the intrusion of ideas which have no connection with it. The man in a dream may enter upon a process of reasoning, but the slightest suggestion conveyed to him through his dulled senses, or originating spontaneously in his brain, is sufficient to turn aside the current of his thoughts. He may be dreaming, for example, that he is in a bookstore, and that he notices a knife lying on the counter. The natural association between knives and dinner will probably abruptly change his vision, and in an instant he may imagine himself seated at the dinner-table. This peculiarity of dreams is familiar to every one, and the similarity between the mental processes of MARQUARDT, on the night when he committed his hideous murders, and those of the average dreamer is worth notice.

In the interview with the representative of a Western journal, MARQUARDT told the whole story of that terrible night. Believing that his children were in the power of devils, he and his wife agreed that it was necessary to put them out of the world, and so rid them of demoniacal persecution. Accordingly they took the three youngest children and went out into the woods. Presently they came to a narrow path, and the man was at once reminded of the strait gate and narrow path of the Gospels. "All must come to this narrow gate," he said to his wife, and they turned aside into its gloomy depths. It was thickly set about with thorns, and the maniac was then led to say, "There is the thorny path to heaven." It was here that the children were killed, so that their souls might be safe in heaven from the assaults of the devil. A pool of water was near at hand, and noticing it, the idea of purification immediately occurred to the lunatic. They stripped themselves, and after bathing returned to the house, where MARQUARDT finished the tragedy by strangling his wife, in order that she might accompany her children on the unknown road, which their innocent souls had already taken.

This reads precisely like the description of a dream. Whatever object arrested the attention of the maniac impelled his wild thoughts in a new direction. The narrow path for the moment dominates his mind, and he forgets the route which he had intended to take to turn aside, obedient to the religious idea awakened by the memory of a text in the Bible which the narrow path recalled. The thorns suggest some half-remembered lines in which the thorny path to heaven is described, and he at once is led by this association of ideas to select this spot as the place where his children shall be sent on their way to heaven. He washes himself, because the sight of water irresistibly impels him so to do; and when he reflects that his dead children are separated from their mother, he instantly conceives the idea of reuniting them by her death.

And through it all there is a further resemblance to the act of dreaming in the total want of any feeling of criminality or remorse which is evident in the man's conduct. The dreamer, as a rule, has no moral sense, and commits without fear or remorse acts from which, in his waking moments, he shrinks in horror. MARQUARDT killed his wife and children with the same deadness of morality and sentiment which he would have felt had the tragedy been in reality but the dream of his uneasy sleep. He is still dreaming—so far as his mental and moral condition is concerned, and the law will hold him as blameless as though he had never raised his hand against his family save in the fruitless imagination of his sleeping moments.

Who shall seize the secret that links the lunatic and the dreamer so closely together? Is the lunatic only a somnambulist, or is somnambulism the vestibule of the maniac's hell?

Oppression of Poor Children.

We regret to see that one or two Senators, from very intelligent districts in the interior of the State, have expressed themselves in opposition to one of the most humane and useful bills which have ever been before the Legislature. This is an act presented by the Children's Aid Society of this City, and drawn up with great care by Mr. C. E. WHITEHEAD, to protect and insure education for factory children of tender years. The benevolent visitors of this Association have ascertained that there is a vast number of children employed in the factories and trades of this City, and the rural districts, of very tender age, who never secure any education, and are growing up to swell that numerous illiterate class already such a source of danger to our free institutions. The careful investigations of these agents, as well as those of the National Commissioner of Education, show that there are trades in this City where from eight to ten thousand children under thirteen years are employed during ten hours a day; that infants as young as *four* and eight years are kept steadily at work by the greed of their parents; and that still other branches of business employ boys and girls from ten to twelve years by the thousand. In fact, they show that there is an army of young children, almost infants, who are laboring steadily at machines and in factories or shops, doing a man's full work with a child's strength, growing up thus, stunted and weakly in body and dwarfed in mind, to increase the mass of ignorance at the foundation of our society.

So imperfect, too, is the protection of these little ones from machinery, that the agent of the National Bureau of Education found in a night school six of these young factory children who had lost their forefingers. The experience of all manufacturing countries is that what with the greed of the parents, and the necessities of capitalists, the children of the poor are sacrificed. Paternal affection and the humanity of employers do not protect them from exacting labors and excessive drudgery. In these mills of competition and trade, the little ones of the world are ground up as if only material for production. Great Britain, and then the New-England States, have seen this oppression of the children of the poor, and have legislated stringently to protect them. The great manufacturing State of New-York alone has been behind-hand in this work of humanity. The present law, now before the Senate of this State, is framed carefully to protect the rights of the children, and not to hamper or annoy manufacturers. It provides first that no child whatever under ten years shall be employed for hire in any manufactory or mechanical shop, and no child under twelve who cannot read intelligibly, under a penalty of five dollars per day during which the child is so employed. The parent or guardian authorizing such employment is also liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

This provision ought to completely uproot the practice so common in this City, of working very young children without regard to their opportunities for education. The next section forbids, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense, any child under sixteen being employed more than sixty hours in one week, or after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, or on certain holidays mentioned. This certainly is a requisition which no reasonable person could object to. The next section, however, is the important one, requiring every child between the ages of ten and sixteen, employed in any factory or shop, to attend school at least three months of the year, and to bring a written certificate from his teacher to that effect; the law, however, permitting attendance at half-time schools or night-schools for six months, to take the place of the three months' day-attendance. In cases in which there is more than one child of this age in a family, and the Overseers of the Poor certify that the labor of such children is essential to the support of the family, then the three months' schooling may be taken in alternate months, or at night-schools. Very strict regulations are made as to the registers which manufacturers are obliged to keep, showing all the necessary facts in regard to the child and the certificates of his school attendance. Heavy penalties are fixed on the violation of all these regulations. Even the parent or guardian who releases the child from work to attend the three months' school, is fined five dollars for every week of non-attendance; and the teacher giving a false certificate is liable to one hundred dollars' fine.

By these provisions both employers and parents are forced to see that the children are sent to school, and hardship is prevented by allowing the substitute of night-school attendance. Careful provisions are also made in this act for the protection of the health of the children in factories, and to guard them against accidents from machinery, to which they are so exposed. To carry out the law a State officer is to be appointed by the Governor, to be called the "Inspector of Factory Children," whose duty it shall be to examine the different factories to aid in the enforcement of the law, and to report annually to the Legislature in regard to the condition of this large class of children. The suits under this act may be brought by this officer, or by the District-Attorney or the School Commissioners, or Commissioners of Charities, before any Justice of the Peace or any Court of Record. One-half of the penalties recovered are to be paid to the school fund of the county, and one-half to the informer.

It would be a disgrace to our civilization if this most humane and skillful act did not pass the Legislature. And for ourselves, apart from the humanity of its provisions, we shall hail its passage as the first step toward the great reform indispensable to this country—"compulsory education."

An Unpleasant "Investigation."

Said the New-York *Tribune* of March 6:

"Let us rejoice, then, that Congress and many Legislatures are giving so much time and thought to investigations. They might be in much worse business; they could hardly be in better. Factions may suffer; reputations may be tarnished; gains may be retrenched; fast horses may fall in price; but the public will be the gainer. * * * So let investigations be multiplied and vigorously prosecuted to the utmost!"

Said the *Tribune* of March 14:

"Senator CONKLING has not satisfied himself that his petty resolution inquiring into the recommendations to office, made by his fellow-Senators, should be judiciously strangled."

Has the *Tribune's* ardor for investigations altogether evaporated in the course of eight days? The *Tribune* and its friends in the Senate have charged that the New-York Custom-house is filled with Senator CONKLING's appointees. In fact, Senator CONKLING has never made a single recommendation of any Custom-house official. The "liberal" Senators have inveighed loudly against the abuses of Federal patronage, in open disregard of the fact that among their own ranks will be found men whose chief grievance is their inability to dispense as much patronage as they desired. All this would appear on investigation—a manner of reaching the truth which the *Tribune* cannot, under such circumstances, regard with favor. When the results of such an inquiry are fairly reached, the *Tribune* will still be able to treat them as it did the report of the Bowling-green Bank Depositors' Committee about its friend, HANK SMITH—ignore them.

MINOR TOPICS.

On the basis of Controller GREEN's memorial, the Senate Committee on Cities have reported a bill fixing the Tax Levy for the year at two and three-quarters per cent., being equal to a sum of about thirty millions of dollars, for the City and County expenditures of the year. We trust that in considering this Tax Levy, the Legislature will not ignore the statement of the Controller that several of the estimates of the Departments are too high, and the pointed reminder that "as government is now constituted, there are thirteen Departments, besides numerous offices and other bodies, spending money without feeling any responsibility of raising it. Rather economy must be practiced or a higher rate of taxation must inevitably follow." If we can scramble with a lower rate of taxation, let the Controller be empowered to show where retrenchment can be effected.

We have received from Police Commissioner HANK SMITH a letter, in which he says, with regard to the case of the woman in male attire who claimed his acquaintance, and was reported to have been screened from justice by his intervention: "I do not now know, and never did know, the person alluded to in the article. By reason of severe indisposition, I have been unable to attend to business for several days past, and did not, therefore, know or hear of the case in question prior to this date. I have, therefore, no personal knowledge of the merits or demerits of the case to which you give such editorial prominence." We are very glad to give prominence to this very comprehensive disclaimer of HANK SMITH of any connection with a case which now becomes more mysterious than ever. We trust that his indisposition has sufficiently abated to permit him to make a searching investigation into the origin of so damaging and widely circulated a report. Were the Police concerned in the affair willing or unwilling believers in the woman's alleged intimacy with the President of the Board, and who are really responsible for the endeavor to keep the details from the public, and for the successful attempt to keep the case out of Court? After Police Commissioner SMITH has fulfilled his official duty by getting at these facts, he may possibly find leisure to tell us what he knows about the disposal of the funds belonging to policemen's widows, and of those subscribed by the force in behalf of the Chicago sufferers.

The friends of Register DWIGHT, who adjourned the meeting of the creditors of the Market Savings Bank on Wednesday last, and so prevented the election of an assignee until the 15th of April, take exception to the comments of the Press upon the matter. The nearly unanimous feeling of the creditors was that this postponement was an injury to their interests, and it was only natural that Mr. DWIGHT should be held accountable for it. His defense, however, seems to be a good one, inasmuch as he had no option but to postpone the election until the notices of the meeting had been properly served. The person who undertook to serve these notices, however, cannot be so easily excused. The claims of the creditors were all proved prior to the 28th of February, and the plea that the mailing of two thousand printed notices could not be done in less time than a month is simple nonsense. A few hours would have sufficed to direct the notices and deposit them in the Post-office. In a matter where there has been so much fraud as there has been in the failure of the Market Bank, the failure to notify the creditors of the meeting, thus postponing for another month their chances of recovering any part of their money, will be viewed with suspicion,—whether or not that suspicion is fully justified.

Promptness of action is a characteristic of Americans. They do not waste time when there is money to be made, an obnoxious enemy to be killed, or any other duty to be performed. In Corsica, where the vendetta is a nearly sacred institution, a private war may be carried on between two families for a century, and the belligerents will be entirely content if one man is killed once in thirty years. Note on the other hand the energy which the American infuses into his local feuds. The other day an American, somewhere in Arizona, was killed by a Mexican. His friends wasted no time, but instantly went out and shot a casual Mexican. The Mexicans, who, though a degenerate race, still have some of the virtues of republicans, collected their forces and sacrificed another American. In monarchical Corsica, the matter would have rested here for a half century at least. In free Arizona, what did these spirited Americans do? They instantly made a raid on a Mexican settlement, and killed four men in the handsomest style, and when a fifth man sought refuge in a town and declined to come out and be shot, they blew up the house and shot the man, doubtless as he was sailing through the air. Such is the energy and promptness of the noble borderers of the West.

In another column of the TIMES our readers will find a letter on the subject of International Copyright, from a point of view not generally discussed, either by the advocates or the opponents of that measure. The writer takes the ground that an author's right in his book is not, like ownership in land or other material property, a natural and inalienable but an acquired and artificial right, granted by the State for a specific purpose and for a limited time. This is the case in all countries where copyright exists. It is a right created by law, which would cease to exist were the law repealed. Hence our correspondent concludes that the plea for an International Copyright, based on the assumption of "moral" right and the inalienable ownership of the foreign author in his book, must be dismissed, and the subject discussed from the more practical standpoint of constitutionality and expediency; and should it be found that such a measure would retard instead of promoting "the progress of science and the useful arts" among the people, then Congress, in obedience to constitutional obligations and the interests of the people, must refrain from special legislation in favor of foreign authors. The subject is one of vast importance to this country, and legislation upon it cannot be too well considered.

The practice of supporting useless and insignificant newspapers out of the public Treasury, by giving them a share of the public advertising, was one of the many ways in which the Ring squandered the money of the tax-payers. It seems that this little game is familiar to the staid and respectable people of New-Jersey. A score of miserable little local sheets have been kept alive for some years past by the State advertising; and, as there is now danger that the present fashion of reform will cut off their supplies, these little journals are blowing their penny whistles loudly, in the hope of drowning the cry for reform. It is only repeating a self-evident truth to say that the public advertising should be governed by the same rule as that which dictates to ordinary men the choice of an advertising medium. To publish advertisements in papers which have no circulation is simply to squander money and to pervert the statute to partisan and personal ends.

Look out for spicy reading in the TIMES of Sunday next. The "Beggar's Banquet" will be found to include a rich array of [illegible] dishes and an [illegible] variety of other [illegible] will be provided.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

Investigations in Washington and Albany Yesterday.

Senator Schurz Rebuked by the Chairman of the Senate Arms Committee—Mr. Creswell Vindicated—The Committee on the Navy—Judiciary and Printing Investigations.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Sale of Arms—How the Contract With Garrison Fell Through—Senator Schurz Rebuked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate arms investigation today was occupied with the examination of Brevet Col. SILAS CRISPIN, who conducted the great majority of the sales in New-York. There were no material developments beyond the testimony of this officer before the House Committee, already given in the TIMES at length. He testified positively that he never made or recommended sales to any parties known to be French agents; that he knew of no officer of the Government interested in the sales; that he himself made the sale to THOS. RICHARDSON, and did not at the time know him to be an agent of REMINGTON & SONS. The chief point sought to be made in the cross-examination by Mr. SCHURZ was that the deliveries on the sales to REMINGTON of Oct. 12 and 13 ought to have been stopped, but were not because of the desire of the Department to aid the French agents. The witnesses having testified that they regarded the Department bound by its contracts, SCHURZ sought to show that this was not true, and proceeded in his adroit way to instance a case, and to place a perverted statement of the facts in the mouth of the witness, and to ask him to swear to it. These tactics have been so uniformly resorted to by the Prosecuting-Attorney during the investigation thus far, that the Committee has become disgusted, especially as the members have invariably seen that these cunning questions, with their perverted answers, have been regularly telegraphed over the country as established facts. It will not surprise people, therefore, to read the following remarkable passage which took place in the Committee-room this morning. Let it be remembered that the conduct which elicited this indignant rebuke of the Chairman is but a specimen of the whole.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—Do you remember a bargain made between the Department and C. K. GARRISON about 36,000 Enfield rifles? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was not there the margin put up by C. K. GARRISON? A.—C. K. GARRISON put up that margin.

Q.—Did not afterward the bargain go back in consequence of the Government not delivering the guns? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why was it? A.—Because the purchaser failed to take the guns; for that reason the bargain was not consummated.

Q.—By Mr. SAWYER—He did not fulfill his part of the contract? A.—He did not fulfill his part of the contract; the guns are in our possession today; we were willing to deliver them any time.

Q.—Did he ever make any complaint of the action of the Government on his part? A.—Never.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—It appears by the correspondence that the margin was returned to GARRISON, so that it seems that contract was cancelled finally in consequence of the failure of the Government of the United States? A.—If you will look at my indorsement you will see the facts.

The Chairman to Mr. SCHURZ—When the witness testified that it was not so, why should you ask him a question assuming that it was so, and then telegraph to the reporter sitting back of you on the sofa to have it telegraphed all over the country?

Mr. SCHURZ—We are going over the whole case. What I mean to show is this, that here a contract was canceled.

The CHAIRMAN—No, Sir; you put in words that it was canceled by the Government, when the witness testifies that it was canceled by the other party by his refusing to receive the arms. I am only stating what the witness said. Then, when he had said this, you put a statement directly the opposite, and telegraphed to the reporter back of you, who, I suppose, is to send a garbled extract all over the country.

Mr. SCHURZ—This is not a garbled extract. I was about reading the correspondence, if, however, I cannot ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN—You may ask any question; but do not put in the witness' mouth things that he never said.

The WITNESS—My construction of it is that GARRISON failed to take the guns; failed to put up his money. We would gladly have accepted the money. He put up his margin but failed to complete the purchase.

Mr. AMES—And you do not deliver until you get the purchase money? A.—Never; that is the universal rule.

Mr. SCHURZ—Here is your own letter in reference to the return of a margin. Look at the date.

The WITNESS—The sale had failed and fallen through by the action of the purchaser in not putting up the money when he ought to have put it up, and the Government was left with these goods on its hands; he naturally makes complaint, and an effort to get his margin back again, he not then wanting the goods; that is the whole transaction as I understand it.

Q.—Do you not give the whole history of that transaction in this letter which you wrote to Washington? A.—I suppose so; I do not know exactly that I gave the history of it; I do not remember what I wrote there.

Q.—But we have in the testimony a series of letters concerning this whole case, which make it perfectly plain; for aught I know the Colonel is correct, but it merely occurred to me at this moment. [Mr. SCHURZ read the correspondence on pages 104, 105, 106 and 107 of the testimony, being a portion of the correspondence on exhibit No. 2.]

The Chairman—General, does not that correspondence show that there was a failure on the part of the purchaser to pay the money?

Mr. SCHURZ—What I indicated was this, that there was also, in consequence of Winter snows and so on, as Major CRISPIN in his letter states, a failure on the part of the United States to deliver as quickly as Mr. GARRISON had asked for deliveries.

Mr. AMES—GARRISON in his letter says: "My case is one of serious hardship, and the Government will lose nothing by its action if it returns this margin to me."

The CHAIRMAN—The correspondence shows precisely what the witness testifies. You put words into the witness' mouth, General, assuming that he said the contract was canceled by the action of the Government, and not by the action of the party, and then turned to the reporter behind you and nodded. I have seen this every day.

Mr. SCHURZ—I do not think that was the purport of what I said. Certainly, it was canceled by the action of the Government, the party, of course, asking for it.

Mr. SAWYER—The Government allowed it to be canceled at his request.

The WITNESS—The thing fell through by the failure of the party to fulfill his portion of the contract by non-payment of the purchase money. Mr. SAWYER and GARRISON himself admits it.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Organization of the Committee on the Navy—The Accusers Called to Prove Their Charges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Select Committee on the investigation into the charges against the Navy Department met this morning and organized. After considerable discussion as to what direction they should look for the facts to sustain the allegations made, the Chairman was directed to notify the editors of the New-York Sun that they would be ready on Thursday morning of next week to hear what they had to say in support of the allegations, and to receive the names of witnesses who can furnish the facts. Many people here cannot but think it is going to the very verge of decency to ask for facts from such a source.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Creswell Vindicated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, at their meeting today, considered the House bill which prohibits straw bidding in mail contracts, and agreed to favorably report the same with amendments. This is the result of the first investigation into any of the Departments which has been completed. In this case the Postmaster-General is not only vindicated, but the men who brought the charges have revoked legislation which destroys their opportunities for the future.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Testimony of the Naval Officer—Slow Progress in Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The New-York Custom-House Committee met this morning, when a letter was read from C. W. H. SCHULTZ reaffirming his testimony that KAMMERER said he came to his store to examine his books on account of information derived from a Custom-house official, &c. Other letters were laid before the Committee, including one from TREADWELL, to the effect that KAMMERER was ready to say that SCHULTZ was wrong in every particular.

The Committee decided that Messrs. KAMMERER and VAN BOSKIRK should communicate to the Committee by affidavits on that subject.

A. H. LAFLIN, Naval Officer of New-York, testified as to his duties, saying that he has under him sixty-nine clerks and three messengers. He was not aware any of them had received pay except under the provision of law.

On a cross-examination by Senator CASSERLY he further explained the connection of his office with that of the Collector, and the specific duties performed. He testified that some time ago he gave direction to Col. BURT to keep for his (LAFLIN's) satisfaction a record of the errors discovered in the papers from the Custom-house which passed through his office; such errors might occur in the estimating of duties on certain styles of goods; some of these errors were in favor of and others against the Government, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000 within the period of eight months; the errors against the Government amounted to $600,000 or $400,000; this was in the examination of papers in the Entry and Liquidation Division; the mistakes arise more from arithmetical calculations than from errors of judgment; the Naval Office exercised a check and supervisory control over the Collector's Department.

The Committee took a recess from 12 to 1 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. CASSERLY resumed the cross-examination of Mr. LAFLIN, by saying he had been informed there had been corrections in other divisions. Witness could not furnish details of the corrections, and did not know what took place in the Collector's office as to the correction of errors; when an error was discovered by the Naval Office the corresponding clerk would call the attention of the corresponding clerk in the Collector's Office to the fact; this was done verbally; witness had represented to the Collector that there had been carelessness. He repeated that he was not aware that any of his clerks had received money for work performed out of office hours. Clerks were not compelled to take work home with them, and he would not, therefore, find fault with them if they confined themselves to regular hours.

On being cross-examined by Senator BAYARD, he said he received as moiety one-twelfth of the amounts collected for violation of the Revenue laws.

In reply to Senator PRATT, the witness said his clerks are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Naval Officer. He knew of no other reason for clerks performing work out of office hours than the motive to keep up the business of their desks.

Senator BAYARD asked witness whether patronage had been used as an instrument for controlling the Republican State Convention, when he replied: It had not in his office; he was a delegate to the Convention of 1870, but not to that of 1871; he attended the latter, but did not notice a larger number of Custom-house officers present than in previous years; they were not there to an unusual number, though he did not make a numerical count; no man from his office went to the Convention at his suggestion or with his approval; it did not occur to him that a single one was there; for himself, he went there to take part; he was also at Albany on the organization of the Legislature, and his business there was in connection with that subject; he had no knowledge that patronage of the Custom-house was used to control the primary elections; about twenty-three changes had taken place in his office since he took charge of it, either by resignations or removal; the principal men, with the exception of the deputy he appointed two or three weeks ago, are the same as they were then; he was willing his appointments should be scrutinized according to the strict rule of civil service reform; the men in his office, he hoped, lived up to their professions of Republicanism.

On cross-examination by Senator HOWE, he said, when at the State Convention of 1870, he supported HORACE GREELEY for Governor; so far as he knew, the Custom-house officers than there did the same; he had neither made nor promised to make any appointments as a reward for political service rendered at the last State Convention; he removed three of his clerks for violation of law, and others because their habits were bad.

Other gentlemen of the Committee interrogated the witness.

In reply to a question by Senator HOWE, he said Senator CONKLING had never intimated a desire that he should remove or appoint a single person to office in his department.

Senator CASSERLY referred to the fact that Mr. LAFLIN had testified he had in his office as deputy Col. BURT, who was once on the staff of Gov. FENTON. Did the witness mean to say that BURT was now a Fenton man? The witness responded in the affirmative. He was further asked if there were others in his office of the same political preferences. Not having canvassed the matter, he could not speak positively. In answer to the question whether there were not divisions in the Republican Party, witness replied that the members of that party were not always agreed in political attachments, and in response to an interrogatory as to whether there was not a great feud between the friends of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. FENTON, he replied that he would not swear there was a feud, although there were disagreements. The efficiency of the clerks in his office was of a high order, and he believed the clerks in the Collector's office were entitled to the same compliment. On the question of moieties witness said that during the time he had been in office, he thought a year next month, his share was $10,000. Similar sums were paid to the Collector and Surveyor, and the informer got as much as all three together.

Senator HOWE also interrogated the witness regarding political influences, during which examination he said a large majority of the last Republican State Convention were in favor of the views entertained by the Custom-house officers, but the day after a change took place, the majority being reduced. In reply to Senator CASSERLY, witness said he believed money was used by the Tammany Republican Committee. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ALBANY INVESTIGATIONS.

Judiciary Investigation.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Judiciary Committee met today at 4 o'clock to hear argument in respect to the Police and Civil Justice bills. Hon. C. S. SPENCER argued in opposition to the bills on constitutional grounds. C. P. FITCH replied. Judges WEIAR, SHANDLEY, HOGAN, QUINN and KANE also addressed the Committee. The Committee agreed to hear further argument on behalf of Police Justices at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 8 P. M.

Printing Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Printing Investigation Committee had another session this afternoon. WM. RICHARDSON took the stand and testified that the evidence given by THOS. GOODWIN at a former session concerning him, and to the effect that he received a percentage from HARRY E. PEASE, was untrue; that no person ever, under any circumstances, paid him a cent as percentage for legislative diagram work or printing of any description, or anything else. He also said at the close of his service the Assembly voted him $300 extra compensation, which he refused to take, and had not taken up to this time.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

What District-Attorney Sullivan and Mr. Smith Say—The Latest Rumors.

In an interview with Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, he sketched out the action of the Court, today, as follows:

After the opening the jury will be called and the official announcement of the death of Mr. CLARK, the juror, will be made. The Court will then ask counsel on both sides what course they propose to pursue. Two courses will be open to them. The law permits the selection of a new juror, if counsel on *both sides agree*. If there be such an agreement the evidence so far taken will be read over to the person selected, and the trial proceeded with. If both sides do not agree to this course the jury will be dismissed and the trial set down on the calendar in the ordinary way.

Ex-Recorder SMITH, counsel for Mayor HALL, said that counsel for the defense had not yet had a consultation. He stated that in the trial, according to the ruling in the Cancemi murder case, could not go on with eleven jurors. Counsel would certainly not consent, in his opinion, to the supplying of the place made vacant by the death of Mr. CLARK. They could only regard the matter in its present aspect as a mistrial, and would not agree to anything but the dismissal of the present jury. Mr. SMITH said he believed their side had lost much by the death of Mr. CLARK. It was rumored, yesterday, that a motion to remove the case into the Court of Oyer and Terminer would now be made, and a Supreme Court Judge from the interior of the State asked to hear it. It was also rumored that Judge DALY is anxious to resign his seat in favor of some other Judge, being worried with the already lengthy proceedings.

Democratic Reform.

The Twenty-first District Democratic Reform Association met last night at East Side Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and elected the following officers: Henry Clausen, Jr., President; Stephen Van Nostrand and Elisha Kingsland, Vice-Presidents; James M. Sheehan and George W. Thompson, Secretaries; Myer Stern, Treasurer; John Cuff, Sergeant-at-Arms.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE LAST CHANGES IN "JULIUS CAESAR."

The present is the last week of "Julius Caesar" at Booth's Theatre, and the concluding representations have been signalized by a fresh change in the cast. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH now acts Mark Antony, Mr. CHESWICK, Cassius, and Mr. BANGS, Brutus. All three parts have, therefore, now been acted by Mr. BOOTH, and theatre-goers have had full opportunity to contrast his merits in each. Of the three representations, his Cassius is decidedly the best, and his Brutus as emphatically the worst. But although his Mark Antony must thus be placed between the two, it comes much nearer to the excellence of his Cassius than to the inferiority of his Brutus. In Mark Antony, the finest and the least admirable characteristics of Mr. BOOTH's style are forcibly shown. His fiery intensity, his keen perception of climax, his rhythmic ear, his close and anxious appreciation of the text, are conspicuous in the part; and so are his inelegant carriage, his angular gesticulation, his monotonous play of feature, and his sub-acid manner, which, while appropriate in some of his parts, is certainly not so in all of them.

Why is it that Mr. BOOTH cannot hold up his head and walk erectly? It is provoking that a performance in many points so striking, and so really intellectual as his Mark Antony, should be marred throughout by this tiresome blemish. Mr. BOOTH seems constantly to have in his mind the idea of a tiger about to spring, and, consciously or not, to imitate the action in his own person. That eternal crouch, with the shoulders constantly depressed forward, is so totally out of character in the dashing, alert Mark Antony—the worshiper of beauty, the runner of races, the reckless reveler o'nights—that it gives one throughout a feeling of incongruity, the more provoking since it so obviously admits of an easy remedy. The mannerism may be well enough in Richard—the habit has, perhaps, in a measure, been contracted by the actor in playing the humpbacked tyrant so much—or in Sir Giles, or in other parts wherein a stoop of the figure may be regarded as a natural fruit of age; but it is distinctly inappropriate and unpleasing in Mark Antony. We do not object to such a show of sycophancy as the text calls for in the presence of Caesar. We are willing to recollect that Mark Antony is a supple courtier as well as a ruffling soldier. He may here well "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee," or neck, as the instinct of the artist may suggest, for the intent is that "thrift may follow fawning." But, even so, Mark Antony would bear himself like a warrior, a Roman warrior at that, and not like a consumptive artisan.

Mark Antony has practically but one act—the third. In the preceding acts, like Mercutio, he is overshadowed by his companions; but in that one, also, like Mercutio, he completely overtops, or rather puts them entirely out of sight. To prevent his absorbing the interest, SHAKSPEARE kills Mercutio off at the climax of his glory; and, for the same reason, Mark Antony is practically shelved at the same dramatic epoch. The actor's sole, but splendid, opportunities are in the two moments the capitol and the forum; and, setting aside the faults we have noted, very splendidly does Mr. BOOTH avail himself of them. The vocal skill with which he manages his various speeches, winding up in the magnificent inflammatory outbursts to the mob until he cries,

> "Mischief, thou art afoot,
> Take thou what course thou wilt!"

we have hardly ever heard surpassed for nerved and effective declamation. On the night we were able to see the tragedy, Mr. BOOTH was twice, and deservedly, called before the curtain after this effort, and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. His superiority in these scenes to Mr. BANGS—whose worthy and well-approved impersonation we would by no means depreciate—lies in the adroiter use of climax. On physical differences we need not dwell; here one actor has the advantage and there the other. But Mr. BOOTH's clearer discernment and riper practice teaches him to hold himself in check, to keep something in reserve, to restrain the torrent and whirlwind of his passion for the electric display at the last. Mr. BANGS, with honest vigor of purpose but inferior art, reaches his ultimatum almost at once. Hence he has nothing further to show us in the sequel, and hence that sequel ranges into something like anti-climax. These are matters well worth the close study of young actors, and it is not often that an opportunity offers for so valuable a comparative illustration.

Mr. CHESWICK, always an intelligent performer, and one of the class whose efforts deserve respectful examination, strikes us as somewhat heavy and lethargic in Cassius. Nor does he fill the bodily ideal in being "lean and hungry" [illegible] any more than Mr. J. B. BOOTH did—a point again where Mr. EDWIN BOOTH had decided advantage. Mr. CHESWICK reads Brutus with the discretion and studious care of an experienced artist, who has a just sense of the responsibility of his vocation, and who has long faithfully labored in it. But, although he strikes exceptional fire in the tent scene, Mr. CHESWICK's Cassius is, as a whole, lacking in intention and magnetism. His "business" on the other hand is clever and, we believe, in part quite original; his walk and action are dignified, if not always graceful, and his elocution generally unexceptionable. Mr. BANGS looks Brutus better than either of his predecessors in the part, but he preaches sadly in it, his palpable anxiety to suggest a strong contrast with his Mark Antony having doubtless betrayed him into the error. Deliberation is not necessarily conveyed by an over-measured delivery, and thus Mr. BANGS, with the best intentions, carries to the verge of the wearisome. He nevertheless looks every inch a Roman, and throws into some passages of the text an assumption of deep feeling that can usually be justified, and is always impressive.

In taking leave, in the way of extended comment, of the production of "Julius Caesar" at this theatre, we once more record our gratitude to the management for a very noble Shakespearean revival. The tragedy has had long acceptance at Booth's at the hands of the public, but not longer, certainly, than it merited. This is said without forgetting the fact that there has been no really first-rate Brutus here, and that sometimes Cassius has been inefficiently played. But Mr. BOOTH's failure in Brutus may readily be overlooked in his capital impersonation of Cassius, and his superb, if unequal, representation of Mark Antony; and, let him act what he may, he deserves hearty and ample acknowledgments for this, the last of the liberal and tasteful revivals which have been an honor alike to himself and to the American stage.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" is to be recited at the Academy this evening, with Miss NILSSON, Signor BRIGNOLI and M. BARRE in the leading rôles. At the matinée on Saturday, "Mignon" will be done. Monday next, "Faust" is to be the opera.

MATINEES AT STEINWAY'S.

Matinée concerts were given at Steinway's on Wednesday and yesterday. The two entertainments were extremely successful, Thursday's affair attracting the largest assemblage and affording most pleasure. Miss MEHLIG's performance on Wednesday could hardly appeal to the general public with as much eloquence as the recital supplied by Messrs. SARASATE and MILLS. It addressed itself especially to the lovers of the highest order of piano-music, while the programme interpreted on the morrow was as comprehensive as Miss MEHLIG's was monotonous. The lady's taste, too, is rather severe, and even the portion of the audience best fitted to appreciate her thoughtfulness of delivery and thorough technique would, we are sure, have greeted with pleasure a few lighter selections. Miss MEHLIG played in turn WEBER's sonata in A flat, MOZART's "Andantino" in A minor, some studies by CHOPIN; MENDELSSOHN's "Variations Sérieuses," several fantasias by SCHUMANN and TAUSIG's arrangement of WEBER's "Invitation to the Dance." It is superfluous to say that all these pieces were executed with rare intelligence and unimpeachable correctness, and that the talent of the artist had as frequent occasion of recognition as her versatility could desire. The Mills-Sarasate matinée, which, by the way, closed the series, enlisted the labors of several well-known performers, as well as those of the two projectors. Mr. SARASATE was very well BEETHOVEN's "Adelaide." Miss CLEMENTINE LASAR contributed two songs by FRANZ. Miss STERLING was heard in three compositions written, respectively, by SCHUMANN, SCHUBERT and LISZT, and decidedly gloomy if neither grand nor popular, and Mr. A. H. PEASE aided Mr. MILLS in the former gentleman's effective duet for two pianos on motives from "Faust." Mr. BERGNER also took part in a duo for piano and violoncello. The solos for violin and piano included SARASATE's fantasia on airs from "Martha," WIENIAWSKI's "Russian Airs;" a "Valse Fugue," very neatly written for Mr. MILLS, by Mr. F. BRANDEIS, an Impromptu by CHOPIN, and Mr. MILLS' own "Recollections of Home." The usual number of encores was bestowed during the progress of the concert.

PERSONAL.

Mr. GEORGE DOLBY sailed for Europe, by the Cunard steam-ship, on Wednesday.... We are sorry to learn that Mr. J. GRAU has been suffering from a severe illness. He is now, however, convalescent. At last accounts Mr. GRAU was in Vienna.... Mr. MAURICE GRAU departed, yesterday, for California, where a series of representations of opera bouffe, with Mlle. AIMEE as the chief performer, seems to be imminent.

ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

The Sovereign Threatened by a Supposed Fenian—Prompt Measures Against the Offender.

From the London Times, March 1.

Yesterday afternoon an incident occurred, as the Queen was about to alight from her carriage at Buckingham Palace, on returning from a drive, calculated to inspire alarm and indignation, but which happily proved harmless. The Royal cortège had returned by way of Constitution-hill, and had entered the Palace about 5½ o'clock, by the north gate, passing thence through what is called the Garden Gate into the inner court-yard. A large crowd, whom the Police were engaged in keeping back, had collected in front of the Palace to see the Queen, and cheered her as she entered. Her Majesty was attended by Lady CHURCHILL, and had the usual escort, Major-Gen. Hon. A. HARDINGE and Lord CHARLES FITZROY being the Equerries. As the Queen was preparing to alight a lad suddenly presented himself at the side of the carriage, holding a paper in one hand and a pistol in the other. He tried, as it is said, to attract the attention of Lady CHURCHILL, mistaking her, probably, for the Queen, by whose side she sat, and then appeared to be about to address himself to Her Majesty, going round the back of the carriage, when the Equerries and the Queen's personal attendant, JOHN BROWN, followed him and gave him into the custody of the police-sergeant on duty at the time. The Queen showed no sign whatever of fear. The lad was immediately disarmed of the pistol, which proved to be unloaded. It is an old-fashioned weapon, with a flint and steel lock, which was broken, and in the barrel a piece of greasy red rag was found. He had also a knife in his possession and the paper to which reference has been made, which on examination was found to be a petition, written on parchment, for the release of the Fenian prisoners. He was taken forthwith to the King-street Police Station, Westminster, where he gave the name ARTHUR O'CONNOR, and stated his age to be seventeen, adding that he was a clerk to Messrs. LIVETT & FRANKS, oil and color manufacturers, No. 72 Blackman-street, Borough, and that he resided with his father and mother at No. 4 Church-row, Houndsditch. He is in appearance rather tall for his age, and slender. He wore a black felt hat, and was ordinarily well dressed in other respects for a person in his condition of life. He had managed to scale some iron railings, about ten feet high, at the point where the garden-wall abuts at a corner upon the Palace upon its northern side, and had passed through the garden-gate into the courtyard unperceived, and, therefore, unchallenged. The theory of the Police is that he contrived to accomplish this feat at the moment they and the porter were engaged in keeping the entrance clear for the return of Her Majesty. He has stated since his apprehension that he bought the pistol at a shop in the Borough, and that he is a grandson of the late Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. He was seen last evening by Dr. BOND, the medical officer connected with the Police Station, and will probably be brought before a Magistrate for examination this morning, at the Bow-street Police Court. Last evening the pistol found upon the prisoner was, at the request of Mr. GLADSTONE, taken to the House of Commons, the better to enable him to answer anxious inquiries as to whether it was really unloaded when the prisoner was apprehended, and in the course of the evening seven members of Parliament called at the Station for the purpose of seeing the prisoner, but their request was very properly not complied with. He himself, moreover, showing much aversion from being seen in his cell by any one but the attendants.

THE PETITION.

The petition found upon the person of the prisoner ran thus:

"I, VICTORIA, Queen by the Grace of God, do make the following declaration: Whereas, there are at the present moment confined in various prisons throughout the United Kingdom a number of men, Irish by birth, who are known and celebrated as the 'Fenian prisoners,' and whereas, the said prisoners have been in prison and kept in durance by order of my Government, and with my sanction, for the crime of high treason, the said Fenians having rebelled and conspired with arms against my crown, by various unlawful means to weaken and destroy my power and authority over the Irish Nation; and whereas, it is a well-known fact that the sympathy of the Fenian prisoners and the Nation have at various times humbly petitioned for their pardon and liberation, notwithstanding which they are still deprived of liberty. Now I, the said VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, do hereby, with the consent of my Parliament, grant a free pardon to each and every one of the Fenian prisoners, who are now suffering imprisonment for the crime of treason against the said Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, do solemnly pledge my royal word and swear to keep and execute the following five clauses: Clause 1—That all the men known and celebrated as the said Fenian prisoners shall be restored to liberty without any delay whatever. Clause 2—That all the said Fenians shall be allowed free and entire liberty for the remainder of their lives. Clause 3—That for the remainder of their lives the said Fenians shall be as free from the Police supervision and restraint with the rest of my subjects. Clause 4—That the said Fenians shall be allowed to return to their native country, or any other country, town, or place which they may choose to visit, without any interference whatever from any Government. Clause 5—That, notwithstanding the fact of my agreeing to the above conditions only through fear of my life, I will not attempt to depart from any of them on that account, nor upon any other reason, cause or pretext whatever will I depart or attempt to depart from any of them; neither will I listen to any advice which my Ministers may wish to give toward causing me to depart from any of them, or toward the violation of anything above stated, but shall adhere strictly to everything. So help me God. Signed this 29th day of February, in the Year of Grace 1872.

Witnessed by ———.

"Whereas, a person named ARTHUR O'CONNOR, residing at No. 4 Church-row, Houndsditch, in the City of London, having committed an outrage against my Royal person, has surrendered himself into my hands, be the said ARTHUR O'CONNOR being perfectly willing to suffer for such offense—Now I, the said VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland do solemnly pledge my royal word to the effect that if the said ARTHUR O'CONNOR be found guilty of death by my judges, after a just and fair trial, he the said ARTHUR O'CONNOR shall not be strangled like a common felon, but shall receive that death which is due to him as a Christian, a Republican, and as one who has never harmed a human being—that is to say, he shall be shot, and after death his body shall be delivered to his friends to be buried wheresoever they may choose.

"Signed this 29th day of February in the year of grace 1872, by me.

"Witnessed by ———." R. J.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Suicide of a German Youth.

HENRY SCHAEFER, a German lad aged sixteen, residing at No. 319 Middle-street, shot himself through the heart early yesterday morning in Barton-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. A letter bidding farewell to his friends was found in his pocket. The unhappy youth had been employed in the piano factory of [illegible] & Co., in East Twenty-second-street, New-York, and disappeared on Monday last with $140, the proceeds of a check which he had been sent to the bank to have cashed, and it is supposed that the remorse resulting from the crime impelled him to suicide.

Street Scenes.

The argument in the matter of the petition of WILLIAM CORY to have set aside and vacated the Clinton-street regrading and paving assessments, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge GILBERT.

Collector FREELAND yesterday afternoon seized the vinegar factory of D. F. WEBER, Nos. 155, 156 and 157 Furman-street, on the complaint of Assessor FREEMAN, who charged that the establishment was used for the illicit distillation of spirits.

JOHN HUBER, a German, who was arrested in East New-York on Tuesday, charged with having poisoned four children named TIERNEY, was yesterday released from custody, the Coroner's investigation having demonstrated that the accusation was groundless.

EDWARD WALSH, a young lad, was tried before Judge MOORE, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, charged with having assisted two companions named KELLY in robbing their aunt, Mrs. GALLAGHER, of Navy-street, of $1,400 in gold and silver coin. WALSH was found guilty and was remanded for sentence.

PUBLIC OPINION ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Candidates for the Presidency.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

Mr. GREELEY says in Saturday's Tribune: "We may count the main charges of Senator SUMNER's resolution concerning sales of arms to the French as now fully established." Mr. GREELEY may so count, but no fair-minded man will. Mr. GREELEY is unreliable. He was for letting the "wayward sisters go in peace," in 1861; he then changed his mind, and with his slogan of "On to Richmond," attempted to conduct a campaign; and then, the wind again changing, he sought to negotiate a peace at Niagara with the rebels. Since THEODORE TILTON invented him as a Presidential candidate, Mr. GREELEY has had a bee in his bonnet.

INFLUENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

The Tribune may see in the result of the local elections in its own State, where its influence is the greatest, convincing proof that the people are not misled by its sophistries or its demagogism. The Republicans will not consent to be transferred to the ranks of the faction organized by SUMNER, SCHURZ & Co., and to which the Tribune has been laboring to give consequence and power.

HARD-HIT.

National Standard, Salem, N. Y.

The Tribune has destroyed itself with the honest masses—those who are now the President's warmest supporters—and the crack of its whip over the heads of those who will not shoulder its personal animosities and take ground against GRANT, excites only derision. The effect of the Tribune's course upon the elections already held affords another proof that its grumblings have little weight with honest Republicans. The local elections already held have been wholly uninfluenced by it, and Mr. GREELEY is left to calculate the effect of his course upon other elections. He can estimate the value of his refusal to sign the call for the Republican National Convention; to kick out of the party traces; his advice to the Republicans to disregard the action of their party convention, whether local or national; his secret advice to Democrats as to how they might carry the next Presidential election, and the effect of his virulent and industrious efforts to defeat the party of the country.

A GOOD DEMOCRATIC "ORGAN."

Louisville Commercial.

We heard a prominent Democrat say that he, and one hundred other Democrats, had given in their subscriptions for the Tribune, giving as the reason for the same, that it was doing more for the Democratic Party than both of the Democratic papers of this city.

THE REASON WHY.

Detroit Post.

The New-York Tribune says that "of all the petty and utterly contemptible resolutions of inquiry ever introduced in Congress, none has ever gone so very low down as Senator CONKLING's resolution." It is plain enough why the Tribune objects to this investigation. The Tribune has been saying, continually, for the last six months, that Senator CONKLING has control of the offices in New-York, that Senator FENTON and his friends are ostracized by President GRANT, and whining in that fashion incessantly. Now, Senator CONKLING's resolution calls for the documents which will, he thinks, convict the Tribune of systematic and continual falsehood, by proving that Senator FENTON has not been ostracized, and that Senator CONKLING does not control the offices; but that Senator FENTON is the real office beggar of that State. The Tribune naturally objects. It considers it highly proper to investigate the President's doings, and the doings of all the Grant office-holders; but when it comes to investigating the men on its side it is angry in a moment.

WHAT THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION MEANS.

Trenton State Gazette.

The chief significance of the decided Republican victory in New-Hampshire is the utter failure of the Sorehead Movement and the certain renomination and re-election of President GRANT. The result shows that the desperate and unjust efforts of a few Sorehead Republican journals and leaders to injure President GRANT and his Administration by all sorts of scandalous charges is indignantly rebuked by the patriotic sense of the people.

CONNECTICUT AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

We are particularly pleased with the result of the election in New-Hampshire, since it has agreeably disappointed our expectations, and we recommend the result to the careful consideration of Messrs. SCHURZ, SUMNER and GREELEY. Four years ago we went into the Presidential campaign with "New-Hampshire" for one of our battle-cries. We have it again today, and it bodes the same success. Let Connecticut emulate the good example.

MAYOR HALL AND THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Springfield (Ill.) Daily State Journal.

Mayor HALL, who is at present on trial, some time since affected to see his way through to a final acquittal of the charges of fraud preferred against him, announced his intention to institute proceedings for damages in libel against the NEW-YORK TIMES, the source whence his Honor credits with all his trouble. That journal "* * *" has broken the Tammany Ring into fragments, opened up the reeking cesspools of corruption, and conferred inestimable benefits on the tax-payers of the Metropolis. In view of the good it has accomplished, Mayor HALL would not readily find twelve intelligent men who would be willing to award him any considerable damages in a suit for libel. If he is an innocent man—which his trial has not yet proven—he certainly keeps bad company.

FALL IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

We consider it but fair to notice, while the excitements of the day are passing, how rapidly the New-York Tribune has gone down in influence—in this part of the country, at least—since HORACE GREELEY has clearly shown his factious and unjustifiable hostility to Gen. GRANT. For a time, as he began to develop himself, the people expressed much anxiety as to what he might be aiming at, and what he might accomplish. But now, as his aims are understood, nobody cares for the Tribune. It has sunk into insignificance.

THE GALLANT SCHURZ—SHARP "RIGHT ABOUT FACE," &C.

St. Louis Democrat.

It has taken us precisely as long to "wheel about" in our estimate of Mr. SCHURZ as it has taken Mr. SCHURZ to "wheel about" in his political affiliations. He has betrayed his party, and proved false to his pledges; but although he allows the Democrats to make good use of him now, and expects his future rewards from them, we have no doubt he will discover that the traitor is not as highly prized as the treason.

QUITE AS GOOD AS WEBSTER.

Chicago Evening Post.

Senator SCHURZ ought to use more quotation-marks in his oratory. Yesterday, for instance, he remarked for the benefit of the mercurial people in the galleries:

"The Senator from Wisconsin cannot frighten me by saying, 'Our country, right or wrong.' In a certain sense I say so too. My country is the United States, and I say, 'My country, right or wrong;' if right, to be kept right; if wrong, to be set right." [Applause in galleries.]

This is very good indeed. It has been good for years. It was good when the dogmatic WEBSTER offered at table the toast now repeated by the Senator from Wisconsin, and the progressive HALE, at the other end of the table, retorted in the language now adopted as original by the eminent gentleman from Pike.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER, &C.

St. Louis Democrat.

Under the head of "Drift of Political Discussion"—being a pretended exhibit of popular thought as reflected in the newspapers—the New-York Tribune publishes extracts from the newspapers of the large cities. In the course of two columns we fail to recognize a single quotation from a Republican newspaper. If the Tribune hasn't changed its politics, why does it select the Boston Post, the Louisville Courier, the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Missouri Republican as the exponents of political opinion? No wonder the stockholders of the Tribune raised GREELEY's salary recently. The wonder is that he consents to go back on himself so vigorously even for $15,000 a year. In the olden days of Whiggery, when the coon was his emblem, he could be valiant on $5,000 a year or less. We are astounded to see him sell his conscience to the 'possum even for three times that sum per annum.

Medico-Legal Society.

The Medico-Legal Society met last evening. The draft of a "bill to provide for the care of alleged criminal deaf and dumb persons" was read and approved. Dr. RAY, of Philadelphia, read a paper on the evidence of medical experts. Having reviewed the laws of evidence applicable to medical testimony, and showed the many injustices to which skilled experts were subjected, he pointed out the various remedies suggested for their removal, and urged the Society to take action in the matter.

Personal.

E. L. Mansfield, of Montana; and Gen. M. V. McMahon, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. J. Fitzpatrick, of London; Col. Jno. Byrne, of New-Orleans, and Judge J. B. McCreary, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. O. Stevenson, Swedish Minister, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. R. Jardine, of New-Jersey, is at the Everett House. Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts; G. W. Dean, of the United States Coast Survey; Gen. J. Kilpatrick of New-Jersey; and Lieut.-Commander Gridley, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Prof. Willard M. White, of Connecticut, is at Earle's Hotel. Col. Ward H. Lamon, of West Virginia; Hon. James G. Marvin, of Saratoga, and Gen. James E. Anderson, of Richmond, are at the Hoffman House. E. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and Pay-master T. A. Lyons, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California; Gen. S. W. Mallory, of Little Rock; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain,) of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 785 and 787 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON has reached the number of 68,000 to whom he has given the gas for tooth extraction. "Practice makes perfect." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Marion United States Watch Company's Watches, (GILES, WALES & CO.,) were awarded the First Premiums, at "Fair of American Institute," New-York, 1870; at Fair of "Ohio Mechanics' Institute," Cincinnati, 1870; at "Louisiana State Fair," New-Orleans, La., 1870; at "Texas State Fair," Houston, Texas, 1871; at "International Industrial Exposition," Buffalo, N. Y., 1871; at "Iowa State Fair," Dubuque, Iowa, 1871, and at every Fair where they have been exhibited, over all competitors.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 17, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

Among the latter special attention may be directed to an exceedingly racy, graphic and interesting paper entitled THE BEGGARS' BANQUET. This embodies a faithful and amusing record of experiences amid the characteristic festivities of Water-street, and introduces the reader to a variety of very odd acquaintances.

Another sketch has for its subject that of MISTAKEN IDENTITY. The records of the causes célèbres of all nations have been ransacked to furnish materials for a series of narratives tending to show that the TICHBORNE affair is only one of a long line of startling cases of skillful personation which have engaged the attention of Courts of justice in all ages.

One of the most picturesque and amusing of the phases of our City life will be graphically delineated in another original paper.

The TROPICAL FRUIT TRADE of New-York will be fully explained and traced from its earliest development to its present stage of progress.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45, sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

The Public Who Like Good Dinners, comfortably served, are respectfully informed by M. JACQUES, the celebrated restaurateur, of No. 21 West 14th-st., that ladies and gentlemen will find on the first floor of that establishment a comfortable dining and refreshment saloon, where dinners can be served at moderate rates, either to order or at table d'hôte.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints or disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Warnock & Co.'s Seven Dollar Dress Hat has no marvel in quality, fashion, model, and of elegant finish. No. 519 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 456 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants, &c.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RIPLEY—DUTCHER.—On Thursday, March 14, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., HORACE RIPLEY and JULIE A. DUTCHER, all of this City.

DIED.

BRUCE.—In New-Orleans, La., March 10, MARY, wife of William Bruce, and daughter of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., of Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Remains will be brought to Newark, N. J., for interment.

BLAIR.—At Green Cove Springs, Florida, March 3, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of James Blair, of Scranton, Penn.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., PAUL H. E. BISHOP, son of Victor and Helena Margaret Bishop, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. [illegible] West 40th-st., on Saturday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BUCKLEY.—At Marlborough, Ulster County, New-York, on Wednesday, March 13, MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late John Buckley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Marlborough, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be waiting at Newburg to meet the Hudson River train which arrives at Fishkill at 10 o'clock A. M.

BYERS.—On Wednesday, March 13, at 5½ A. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 57 Perry-st., "Cherie," ZENAIDE C., only daughter of James G. and Caroline F. Byers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st., on Friday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, March 13, after a short illness, MATTHIAS CLARK, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, Saturday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Westfield, N. J.

CLARENDON.—At Sing Sing, Wednesday, March 13, MAGGIE REBECCA, daughter of Wm. and Jane C. Clarendon, in the 9th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her parent's residence, Friday, 15th inst., at 5 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment. Carriages in attendance at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, 11 o'clock A. M.

CHALMERS.—On Wednesday, March 13, aged 3 years, HARMONY WILMOT, son of Thomas and Belle B. Chalmers.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral service from the residence of his grandfather, Thos. Silvey, No. 102 East 40th-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., of croup, WILLIAM DEXTER FRANKLIN, only son of the late Edward C. Franklin, M. D., of Providence, R. I., aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral services at No. 12 5th-av., at 9½ this A. M., (Friday.) The friends of his uncle, J. B. Wendle, are invited.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 13, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Stephen C. Wheeler, Miss CORNELIA HOLMES, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, March 15, at 2 P. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church, Bushwick, Brooklyn, E. D. Rev. S. M. Hecker. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HUBBARD.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, March 12, 1872, Mr. JOSEPH W. HUBBARD, aged 67 years.

HALL.—At the residence of his son-in-law, John [illegible], [illegible] J. [illegible] HALL, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, at Dutch Ref. Church, Hackensack, [illegible], on Saturday, March 16, at 10 A. M.

HALSTEAD.—On Tuesday, March 12, MARY HALSTEAD.

Funeral from the residence of David P. Halstead, Esq., at Harrison, N. Y., on Friday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

IREMONGER.—RUTH IREMONGER, widow of the late Francis Iremonger, of Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, aged 83.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, David Terry, No. 34 7th-st., at 7½ o'clock Friday evening. Remains to be taken to Newburg.

LAMBERT.—On the 12th inst., of Dyer, GEORGE E., youngest son of William H. and M. J. Lambert, aged 1 year, 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral Friday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dublin papers please copy.

LAURENCE.—On Wednesday, March 13, MARGARET C., infant daughter of Israel C. and Mary W. Laurence, aged 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Rodney-st., near Kent-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—At Harlem, March 13, MARGARET VAN COURT, wife of Cornelius Moore, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 161 East 116th-st., on Saturday, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

MERSHON.—At Middlebush, N. J., Thursday, March 14, MARY TALMAGE, wife of Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Church of Middlebush, on Monday, March 18, at 2½ P. M. Leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses-st. or Cortlandt-st. at 12½ P. M. Train returning leaves Middlebush at 4½ P. M.

MEEKS.—March 13, GRACE ISABEL, youngest daughter of William H. and Josephine Meeks, aged 2 years and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 205 West 36th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 13, [illegible] SARAH, relict of the late John Ogden, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 26 Cornelia-st., on Saturday morning, March 16, at 10½ o'clock.

ROWE.—On the 13th of March, 1872, at No. 17 Irvington-st., New-York, THOMAS CHARLES ROWE, aged 31.

TIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 14, of inflammation of the lungs, CHAS. W. TIMPSON, aged 44 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner 16th-st. and 5th-av., at 12½ o'clock, on Sunday, March 17.

WARD.—In Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 13, 1872, DANIEL O. WARD, aged 67.

WELLER.—At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, March 14, EMMA ADELAIDE, eldest child of James H. and Addie W. Weller, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of South Broadway and Ludlow-st., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, March 16, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE LATE GEORGE F. THOMAS.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, held at their office, at No. 12 Old-slip, on Tuesday, March 12, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The members of this Board have learned with unfeigned regret of the death of one of their number, Mr. GEORGE F. THOMAS, on the 2d ult., and while we bow in humble submission to the wisdom of an all-wise but inscrutable Providence in the removal from our midst of one respected by all, and whose presence was ever welcome to our councils, whose death leaves a void not easily filled.

Resolved, That we tender to his grief-stricken family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction. His goodness of heart, unostentatious piety, and his many social and moral virtues have endeared him to us all, and we can but feel that, in his death we also have been afflicted, while we trust that the consolation that clusters around the memory of a good man may serve to chasten the blow to the sorrowing friends that are left to mourn his loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon our minutes, and that a copy be transmitted to the surviving widow.

CLARKSON CROLIUS, President.

J. PERKINS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LE FANU'S NEW STORY,

THE ROOM IN THE DRAGON VOLANT.

By J. S. LE FANU,

author of "Checkmate,"

will be commenced in

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

of March 17.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as much as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the climate is delightful and advantage of the latter places are also each will facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of the preparations, and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER declares the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

North-east corner of 6th and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

JOHN F. HENRY,

No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,

NO. 686 BROADWAY,

Are offering special bargains in

CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $65 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion.

White English Dinner Sets, $20 per set.

Decorated English Dinner Sets, $30 per set.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $25. Spoons, $7 per dozen. Forks, $7 per dozen. Tea spoons, $3 50 per dozen. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 50 per dozen.

N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

JUST ISSUED.

EXPOSE OF POLYGAMY IN UTAH. By Mrs. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, of Salt Lake City. Illustrated by Stephens.

This intensely interesting book is the only revelation of the inner life of the Mormons ever published. 12 mo, 240 pages. Paper, $1; cloth-bound, $1 50.

For sale by all book-sellers. American News Company agents for the trade.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post-office, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS Scientific American, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF coal for family use, delivered in any part of the City at $7 50 and $8, by A. TURNBULL & CO., 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EASTER CAROLS! EASTER CAROLS!

Six new Carols for Easter.

By A. P. HOWARD; price 30 cents.

Also a new Easter Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen," by HENRY WILSON; 75 cents;

and the well-known and popular Easter Anthems, by THOMAS, CHAPPLE, RITTER, LLOYD, &c. Sent post-paid by

DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL,

"TRUE AS STEEL."

Ready next week.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE VIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—All Republicans residing in the district are invited to become members of this Association. Meetings of the Committee on Admissions will be held at No. 62 5th-av. on every FRIDAY EVENING of this month from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., to receive the names of those desirous of accepting this invitation.

G. W. CLARKE, President.

WM. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

An expected business was active at the Exchange yesterday, March 14, the attendance being large, and the sales effected more numerous than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings, in which each of the auctions of the day is referred to, but, as in several instances, some doubt exists as to whether the sale reported is of a bona-fide character, only such transactions are noted in the summary below as are known to be genuine:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 360 West Fifty-seventh-street, south side, forty feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $20,000, the purchaser being F. A. BOCHMANN. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of M. J. WALDHEIMER, Esq., referee, two full lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $[illegible] each, and two lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, adjoining the above, in the rear, for $3,000 each, the purchaser of the first-named being A. B. ENO, and of the second, B. H. REGENSBURGH. The same firm also sold, by order of the executor of JAMES THOMPSON, deceased, the following lots, at the prices noted: Three lots on the west side of First-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches north of One Hundred and Fifth-street, purchased by L. J. PHILLIPS for $6,900, (for the three.) One lot north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue; purchased by J. J. FLYNN for $1,775. Three lots on One Hundred and Fifth-street, adjoining; purchased by Mr. PHILLIPS for $1,500 each, and two lots adjoining, bought by JOHN JENKINS for $1,700 each. Another lot belonging to the same estate, on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, although bid off for $3,150, was probably not sold. In addition, by order of the executors of SAMUEL LEGGETT, deceased, Messrs. MULLER & CO. also sold five lots, with back buildings upon the same, situate on the south side of East Twenty-fourth-street, 156½ feet east of First-avenue, for $6,000 each; purchaser, C. J. WALSH. For the following described property, owned by the same estate and located in the immediate vicinity bids as follows were received, but, as we are informed, probably without result. For two lots on the south-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, with two-story store on same, $9,350 per lot bid. For three lots adjoining on First-avenue, $7,700 each bid, for one lot adjoining, with stable on same, $6,100 bid. For three lots on south side of Twenty-fourth-street, 81.6 feet east of First-avenue, with four-story stone factory building on same, $7,000 per lot bid, and for three lots on Twenty-third-street, adjoining above in the rear with portion of same building upon same, $8,000 per lot bid. Other auctions, in charge of the same auctioneers, resulted as follows: For three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 28 East Fourth-street, north side, between Lafayette-place and the Bowery, $22,300 bid, but probably not sold. For premises Nos. 26, 30 and 32 Greene-street, east side, between Canal and Grand streets, with brick houses on same, $32,500 bid, but no sale effected, and for four lots on the north-west corner of First-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, $3,500 per lot, but without result.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the executor of FRANCIS HENDRICKS, deceased, disposed of the premises known as No. 19 East Twelfth-street, north side, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, embracing a two-story, attic and basement high-stoop brick house, 25 by 48.6, with extra-size lot, 25 by about 152; sold to J. NATHAN for $33,000, and considered a bargain. The same firm also offered at public auction the brown-stone dwelling and lot known as No. 447 West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, but bids to the amount of only $13,000 being received, the property was withdrawn.

S. DINGEE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., referee, resold the four-story brick house and lot known as No. 23 St. Mark's place, for $16,100; purchaser, HENRY WEHLER. This same property was sold at the Exchange Nov. 2, and purchased by the same buyer above named, at that auction, for $21,100; but some questions having since come up, owing to the fact that the house abuts a few inches on the adjoining lot, a resale was had yesterday, with the result noted.

ALLEN & BROWN, at public auction, disposed of the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 7 Varick-place or Sullivan-street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, for $13,200, the purchaser being JOHN SCHLABOHM. The same firm also offered at auction one lot on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 75 feet 5 inches south of Sixty-fourth-street, and four lots in the rear, on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, but without effecting a sale, although bids to the amount of $6,500 were received for the avenue lot.

D. M. SEAMAN, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of BENJAMIN F. TODD, Esq., referee, sold a two-story and attic brick house and lot, located on the east side of Market-street, between Madison and Henry streets, for $10,000, purchaser Mrs. MARY CONNELLY. Also, by order of the same Court, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the following property: Plot of ground on the north-east corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, 93 by 52.7 by 69.6 by 39.9; one lot, 25 by 75, on the north side of Warren-street, 50 feet north of College-place; three lots, each 25 by 75, known as No. 26 College-place and Nos. 64 and 66 Warren-street; four lots on the south-west corner of Chambers-street and College-place, each 25 by 50; one lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 20 College-place; one lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Warren-street; one lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 12 Worth-street, south side, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, and one lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 46 Thomas-street. This sale was merely made for the purpose of perfecting title, and at the nominal bid of $200 the entire lot was struck off to WM. H. VANDERBILT.

The closing sales of the day were made by JAMES M. MILLER, who, by order of trustees, sold the lease of two lots, with the four-story and basement brick building thereon, known as Nos. 527 and 529 West Twenty-second-street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; lots, together in size, 50 by 98.9; building, 50 by 80. The lease has twenty-one years to run from May 1, with covenant of renewal for a similar term; ground rent, $800 per annum; sold for $17,300; purchaser, THOMAS CHRISTIE. Mr. MILLER also sold valuable property located respectively at Orange and East Orange, N. J., full details in regard to which, with prices realized, will be found below. He also offered at auction the hotel property known as the Jarrard Hotel, located at New-Brunswick, N. J., embracing a large plot of ground, containing about four city lots, with a two-story frame hotel, a stable and other buildings thereon, situate on the corner of Burnet-street and Commercial-avenue. For the property bids, amounting to $9,150, were made, but not accepted, as we are informed, by those interested in the disposition of the realty.

In reference to the sale of Capt. BOUNTY's lots at Long Island City, Astoria, conducted yesterday by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, particulars will be given to-morrow.

Today, at the Exchange, at a Sheriff's sale, WM. KENNELLY will dispose of the six-story brick house and lot on the north-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, and at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, the same auctioneer, it is advertised, will also sell two building lots on Eleventh-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets.

At private sale, WM. TUCKER, No. 220 Fifth-avenue, reports having recently sold a house and lot (20x50x80) on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 60 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $20,500. Purchaser, Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 360 West 57th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 9th-av.; lot 25x100.5	$20,000
2 lots, with brick buildings on same, s. s. East 24th-st., 156.6 ft. e. of 1st-av.; lots each 25x[illegible]	30,000
2 lots n. s. 57th-st., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, $6,250 each	12,500
2 lots n. s. West 58th-st., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., adjoining above in rear, each same size, $3,600 each	7,200
3 lots w. s. 1st-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 105th-st., 25.2x100	2,300
3 lots w. s. 1st-av., adjoining above, each same size, $2,000 each	6,000
1 lot n. s. East 105th-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	1,775
3 lots n. s. East 105th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,500 each	4,500
2 lots n. s. East 105th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,700 each	3,400

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 3-story, basement and attic h. s. b. h. and l., No. 19 East 12th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of University-place, house 25x48.6, lot 25x152	$33,000

By S. Dingee.

1 4-story brick h. and l., No. 23 St. Mark's-place, n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., house 25x[illegible], lot 25x[illegible]	$16,100

By Allen & Brown.

1 3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 7 Varick-place, or Sullivan-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Houston-st., house 25x50, lot 25x100	$13,200

By D. M. Seaman.

1 2-story and attic brick h. and l., e. s. Market-st., between Madison and Henry sts., lot 25x about [illegible]	$10,000
Property on Thomas-st., College-place and other streets in the vicinity, worth about $1,000,000, sold in one parcel to perfect title	200

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story and basement brick building and lease of two lots Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., building 50x80, lots together form plot 50x98.9, lease for 21 years, with renewal, ground rent $800 per annum	17,300

ORANGE, N. J.

By James M. Miller.

7 lots n. w. corner Prince and Hill sts., forming block front between Hill st. and Morris and Essex Railroad, together 180x[illegible], $710 per lot	$4,970
[illegible] n. s. Hill-st., [illegible] ft. w. of Prince-st., in rear of above, each [illegible], $600 each	12,600

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

By James M. Miller.

2-story frame h. and l., n. s. Harrison-st., [illegible] [illegible]	27,000
[illegible] frame h. and l., [illegible] Main-st., between [illegible] and Greenwood-av., also fronting on last-named avenue, [illegible] and contains about [illegible] city lots, [illegible] Main-st. [illegible] and on Greenwood-av. [illegible]	20,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EDGAR K. BACON,
NO. 150 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY,
offers the following very desirable business property:

FOR SALE.
Store, No. 7 State-st., opposite Battery.
Store, No. [illegible] Greene-st.
Store, No. [illegible] (three lots) Leonard-st., near Centre.
Store, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Broadway.
Store, No. [illegible] West Broadway.
Stores, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]-av.
Building and lots, corner of Thomas and Church sts.
Tenement property, 45th-st., near 1st-av., "very cheap."
Tenement property, 2d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

TO LEASE.
Store, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., near Pearl-st.
Offices, Nos. 61 and 63½ Pine-st.
Store, No. 2 Dey-st., near Broadway.
Store, No. 204 Centre-st., near Grand-st.
Store, corner [illegible] and [illegible], under "[illegible]."
Basement, corner of Pearl and Beaver sts.
Lofts of No. 20 Cliff-st.
Ten lots, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corlears-sts.
All the lofts of No. [illegible] Broadway, running through to Lafayette-place, making one of the most desirable and largest business properties on Broadway.
Two fine offices under [illegible] Hotel.
Upper part, No. 111 Liberty-st.

H. B. DREW & CO.
Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. 175 to
No. 150 5th-av., Glenham Hotel.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE plots in the City, 150 ft. from 5th-av. on the grade, and perfectly healthy; no made ground and no rock; size [illegible]; great advantages afforded for building. Also, a couple of desirable houses near the Central Park; very cheap, and easy terms.
HUBERT & PIRSSON,
Architects, No. 38 East 17th-st., facing Union-square.

A—NO. 537 LEXINGTON-AV., CORner of 49th-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, superior hard finish, all improvements; bay window; the mortgages on the house will be made to suit purchaser. Apply from 2 to 5 P. M. on premises, or at No. 76 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.
L. MENDELSON.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, FRONTING ON GRAND CIRCLE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—The undersigned offer at private sale the five lots bounded by the Grand Circle, 8th-av. and 59th-st., the most desirable plot of land now offering in the market. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 9,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Lennox Hill, near Central Park; high-stoop, three stories and basement; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., No. 127 East 71st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, brown-stone front, four stories, basement and subcellar; all modern improvements; first-class location; fronting on the Park; West 58th-st.; $5,000 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage. Call on the owner, No. 218 West 58th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE TO YIELD A large profit to purchaser, or will rent the four-story brown-stone house No. 118 West 32d-st., 150 feet west of 6th-av.; has been put in complete order; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY FINished four-story 22-feet front houses, north side 51st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF MADISON-av., near 40th-st., an elegant and first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in the most perfect order. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ABOVE 46TH-ST., AND adjoining 5th-av., with side windows overlooking it, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, finished in hard wood, and in perfect order throughout. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVENTH AND 8TH AVS. BOULEVARD.—Plot 25x100, on 132d-st., best street north of 125th-st.; rare chance for a small investment; for sale cheap. Apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS TO SUIT—Several four-story and high-stoop brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises. No agents need apply.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BONDS and mortgages in sums to suit. [illegible] RUFUS [illegible], No. 41 Cedar-st., Notary and Commissioner for every State and Territory.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, suitable for a small family; good neighborhood; price $14,000, less than cost.
JAMES R. GIBSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 32 West 24th-st., near Broadway, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Leight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water front, feet North 4th-st., and vacant lots 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. G. HARMON, between 12 and 1, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT three-story brick house, with all conveniences, together with parlor mirrors, cornices and oil-cloths. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 313 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 142D-ST., North New-York; also four lots on 76th-st., between the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 155 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FRONT AND rear house on lot No. [illegible] Forsyth-st., near Grand-st. BLISS & JAMES, No. 342 Broome-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A RARE OPportunity is offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and [illegible] houses in all Brooklyn [illegible] No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, [illegible] feet court-yard, and elegant [illegible] in front [illegible] modern improvements; No. 222 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, story and [illegible] rooms, [illegible] overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, [illegible], all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises or address T. FAGAN, No. 222 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement and sub-cellar brick house, on Clymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs., Brooklyn, (E. D.;) [illegible]; parlor floor; lot 100 feet deep; all modern improvements; price $9,000; terms easy.
WM. MORGAN & SON,
No. 85 Broadway, Brooklyn, (E. D.)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Situated in the pleasantest part of the village, a well-built house, 40½ feet front by 70 feet deep, containing twelve rooms, two large halls, abundant closets, wash-room, large attic, gas and aqueduct water; cemented cellar full size of house; carriage-house, 27 feet front by 40 feet deep; stable room for four horses with aqueduct water. Grounds six rods front by 12 feet deep, well shaded, and with abundant fruit-trees in fine bearing. To any person wishing either a permanent country house or a Summer residence at a moderate price, with the attractions of the mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine roads and excellent social advantages at Pittsfield, and the increasing value of its real estate, a rare opportunity is offered. Inquire of A. M. BIGELOW,
Attorney-at-law, No. 70 Wall-st.,
Or, of the owner on the premises,
Mrs. E. WERDEN, East Housatonic-st.,
Pittsfield, Mass.
If not disposed of before Thursday the [illegible] inst., will then be sold at auction on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED MOON PROPERTY AT SARATOGA LAKE.—This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the world; the famous Moon's Lake is known to travelers and tourists in all lands. This unrivaled Summer resort, located on the cliff of Lake Saratoga, within [illegible] minutes' ride of the world-renowned Springs, over a beautiful avenue, embracing thirty acres of highly improved grounds; trout ponds, Summer-houses, bowling saloon, boat-houses, groves, orchards, &c., &c., and with the finest buildings in the country for the purposes designed, is offered for sale. Mr. Moon, the proprietor, has made his fortune, and proposes to retire from business; here is an opportunity for a live man to make a fortune in a few years. Terms easy. For particulars and terms apply to C. B. MOON, or W. G. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Broker, Saratoga Springs.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
ELIZABETH, fifty houses for sale and rent.
GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ALSO FOR SALE THE ROSSITTA property, corner of Philadelphia and Regent sts., if not sold will be rented for the season, furnished. This is a first-class boarding-house property. Also, for rent, furnished, several first-class houses for private families for the Summer season. Apply to or address W. G. CAMPBELL, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 80x132, situated on Summit-st., 300 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $900, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 188 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class residence, ten minutes' walk from the Union Depot, at Elizabeth, N. J.; forty minutes from New-York; 1½ acres of ground; house newly painted and papered throughout, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Apply to G. F. D., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE, ORANGE, N. J.—FINE RESidence with modern improvements, two acres land, stable, &c.; location very healthy. Also, French cottage, ten rooms; $4,500; easy terms. Also, for rent a fine place, fourteen rooms.
B. F. SMALL, No. 24 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND ABOUT TWO acres of land, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; house contains nine rooms, newly finished; also a carriage-house and stable; all in good order and grounds nearly laid out; terms easy. For particulars, inquire of MORRIS BROS., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.
For sale two fine houses, one with two and a half acres of land, the other five and a half acres; the houses are each about [illegible] feet, with extension, two stories and [illegible], gas and [illegible] hot and cold water; Baker & Smith hot water furnaces; location unexceptionable; adjoining residence of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and Rev. Dr. H. Tyng, D. D.; [illegible] views of Tappan Bay and Highlands; within five minutes' walk of depot.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 71 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-seat containing about 25 acres, within forty minutes of New-York and five minutes' walk of two depots; house, stable, extension, [illegible], gardener's lodge, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's-house, stables with box stalls; grounds beautifully laid out with abundance of fruit of all kinds; gas and water throughout the house, the latter supplied by hydraulic ram. For particulars address the owner,
GEORGE HUGHES,
Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SUperb residence, 50 by 50 feet, with 150 acres of choice land, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. House is built of pressed brick, contains twenty rooms, is in excellent order, with all modern conveniences. Location is very healthy, being [illegible] feet above the Hudson. There is a gothic farm-house on the property; also, large barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, with abundance of choice fruit. Will be sold at a sacrifice, and on very easy terms.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 24 Pine-st.

CORNER PLOT OF EIGHTEEN AND A half acres of choice land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, 480 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $5,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,836 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PLACE AT RYE NECK; 18 acres; cottage house, barn, grapery, young orchard, house for gardener, with horses, cows and farming utensils; 5 acres will be reserved if preferred; one mile from Mamaroneck, and one-half mile from Harrison and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway, or D. A. GRANT, No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—IN Westchester County, a desirable house, with about an acre of land, in fine order; furnace, gas, &c.; good stable, with four stalls; shade-trees in variety; splendidly located on high ground, beautiful surroundings; neighborhood unexceptionable. Photographs and further particulars at office of ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 1½ Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAP, AT Fordham, Westchester County, west on the Heights, five minutes from depot, a house with five corner lots, beautifully situated in first-class neighborhood; lots alone worth price asked for place, $9,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. D. WINFIELD, No. 428 Broadway.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable situations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country-seats with acres from $800 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A VERY desirable residence, containing ten rooms, in perfect order, fine stable, greenhouse; lot 140x165, beautifully laid out, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars address I. C. M., box No. 4,030 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 50x150 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 34x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. F. LYON, owner, No. 67 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF about eighteen acres, at South Yonkers. The furniture, of the best kind, can be purchased with the premises. Terms easy. Apply to D. BINSSE, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres; four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE—For sale or to let, or exchange for City property; short distance from City. Call on owner, No. 244 West 31st-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 21 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
By order of
BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
and others, of
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS,
on
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD,
between
THIRTY-SIXTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—South-east side, entire front between 55th and 56th sts., ten lots.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—South-west side, [illegible] feet south-east of 4th-av., three lots and one large gore.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—North-east side, [illegible] feet south-east of 4th-av., one large gore.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-west side, between 36th and 37th sts., entire front, ten lots.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—South-west side, 80 feet north-west of 4th-av., twelve lots.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—North-east side, 80 feet north-west of 4th-av., eleven lots.
Terms liberal. Also,
MAGNIFICENT 9TH-AV. LOTS,
near
PROSPECT PARK.
NINTH AND PROSPECT AVENUES—South corner, four splendid lots fronting 9th-av.
PROSPECT-AVENUE—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 9th-av., six lots.
The above lots are splendidly situated on the highest grade in the City of Brooklyn, and command the most extended views of the surrounding country for twenty miles. Terms unusually easy.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
DON'T MISTAKE THE DATE,
TUESDAY, March 19.
Don't Mistake the Place,
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
GREAT CASH SALE,
By order of
JOHN WHIPPLE, Esq., Trustee,
of
SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS,
Situated in the Twenty-first Ward, near
BROADWAY, on
HALSEY AND HANCOCK STS. and
SARATOGA-AV.
SARATOGA-AVENUE—East side, entire front between Halsey and Hancock streets, ten lots.
HANCOCK-STREET—South side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores.
HALSEY-STREET—North side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores.
The above lots are not put up for the purpose of trying the market; they are to be sold positively, absolutely, and without regard to price, to the highest bidder.
Also, at the same time and place,
VALUABLE BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD LOTS, including three corners.
BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-east side, entire front between Woodbine and Joy streets, eight splendid lots.
BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North corner of Woodbine-street, four lots.
Terms easy. Maps at auctioneers' office.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
SPLENDID BROOKLYN DOCK PROPERTY ON GOWANUS CANAL,
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR COAL, LUMBER, BRICK OR LIME YARDS.
Centrally situated, having a front of 100 feet on the canal, and 200 feet on Douglass-street, containing eight full city lots. This property will be positively sold on easy terms to the highest bidder.
Maps now ready at auctioneers' office.
Also, the same time and place,
GREAT MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY AND VACANT LOTS,
BY ORDER OF A NON-RESIDENT LIVING IN HARTFORD, CONN.
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON UNION-AVENUE, NORTH SECOND AND NORTH SEVENTH STREETS, WILLIAMSBURG; CHOICE LOTS ON SIXTH-AVENUE, FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST STREETS, BROOKLYN; ALSO, DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS ON UNION-STREET, FOURTH-AVENUE AND CHESTNUT STREET.
No. 13 UNION-STREET—North side, between Hamilton-av. and Van Brunt-st., four-story store and dwelling.
Nos. 72, 74 AND 76 CHESTNUT-STREET—Between Central and Evergreen avs., three two-story and attic frame houses, each containing eleven rooms.
No. 663 FOURTH-AVENUE—Two-story and basement frame house.
VACANT LOTS.
SIXTH-AVENUE—East side, [illegible] feet north of 51st-st., one lot.
FIFTIETH-STREET—South side, 200 feet east of 6th-av., one lot.
FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—Rear of above, one lot.
FIFTIETH-STREET—South side, 200 feet east of 4th-av., one lot.
FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—North side, [illegible] feet east of 5th-av., one lot.
WILLIAMSBURG LOTS.
UNION-AVENUE—West side, commencing at junction with North 2d-st., three lots.
NORTH SEVENTH-STREET—South-west side, commencing at junction of North 2d-st., thence north-west, twenty lots.
NORTH SECOND-STREET—North side, commencing at junction of North 7th-st., thence east, six lots.
For maps of above property apply to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
VALUABLE DWELLING ON PACIFIC-ST.
No. 273 PACIFIC-STREET—Near Court-st., two-story attic and basement and subcellar brick house, with a large two-story extension, main house [illegible] extension [illegible]; lot [illegible]; substantially built; all improvements; good location for a boarding-house, being convenient to City Hall, Court-house and ferries. Terms easy. Apply at auctioneers' office.
TUESDAY, APRIL [illegible].
Great sale of [illegible] Hill [illegible] lots by order of trustees, under direction of Messrs. Muller, Stoutenburgh & Poultney, attorneys, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York. Particulars hereafter.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF PROPERTY, IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN FULTON AND WALL-ST. FERRIES, KNOWN AS THE WALL-STREET STORES, A, B, C, D AND E.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway.
The above property, having a front on the East River of 348 feet, and extending back to Furman-st., an average depth of [illegible] feet, (an area of forty city lots,) together with the warehouses, piers, bulkheads and waterrights. The close proximity of this property to Wall-st. and the large amount of its warehouse, dock and wharfage facilities, renders this location one of the most valuable that has been offered in many years. The fee is absolute and entirely beyond any control of Dock Commissioners or Harbor-Masters.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. To see the property apply on the premises.
For maps and other information, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

289 LOTS OF MOST VALUABLE
DOCK,
MANUFACTURING
AND
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
known as the
MOTT HAVEN CANAL DOCKS,
situated in
MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
between 3d and 4th avs., beginning at 135th-st. and the Harlem River, and extending to 138th-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
About 289 lots at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between the Harlem River and 138th-st. and 3d and 4th avs. This property is about five miles below the upper end of New-York City, and one mile from the Central Park. The Mott Haven Canal Docks on the property, particularly adapt it for manufacturing purposes, coal, wood, lumber and brick-yards, the Canal affording ample water communication for vessels, barges, &c., and the New-York and Harlem, Hudson River, New-York Central and the New-York and New-Haven Railroads passing directly along the Docks, afford railroad facilities to all parts of the United States and Canadas.
As an investment, or for speculative purposes, this property is most desirable, being almost on a line with 3d-av., New-York, and within 300 feet of the 3d-av. of Westchester County.
Maps and pamphlets, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied by the banking-house; [illegible] lot about [illegible] by 120 feet [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] running until [illegible], renewal for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $[illegible] per annum, with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.
The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 49th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 75 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.
The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 31st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.
ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
MOTT HAVEN—This valuable property, having a front of 50 feet on Mascombe-av., and running back 227 feet to the Harlem Railroad, together with a first-class dwelling; size, [illegible] feet.
THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The four-story brick building situated on the south side of Washington-square, and known as No. [illegible], opposite the parade-ground; size, [illegible] feet. The extension of Sullivan-st. will make this a corner property, which adds largely to its value.
MONDAY, APRIL 1,
At 1 o'clock,
The valuable property of H. P. Camp, Esq., situate at SOMERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Sale to take place on the premises.
THIS ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT,
situate within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 65 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, and [illegible] splendid [illegible] [illegible]; a new building, [illegible]; also, a [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] level ground, suitable for a racecourse; also, a grist and saw mill, twelve foot head of water, never-failing stream; barn and stable room for 100 head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted with choice fruit; fronting a lake; fence all in good order; [illegible] pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health, it is not surpassed anywhere; the atmosphere dry, and no weak lungs.
For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 105 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—Important sale TUESDAY, March 19, [illegible] Point of [illegible] and Prospect avs. The Crown [illegible] nowhere excelled. Now commonly [illegible] overlooking [illegible].
PROSPECT PARK.
Balancing value appraised to any visitor. Will be sold at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock. Terms unusually easy.
Maps and particulars at offices of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 387 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—Fort and Vanderbilt avs., also Prospect Park and Coney Island lines of cars from Fulton and Catharine Ferries pass the property.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
CEDAR AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The north-east corner of Cedar-st. and Greenwich-st., with the four tenements thereon, being Nos. 136, 141, 143 Greenwich-st. and No. 127 Cedar-st., being together 55 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., and 84 feet 4 inches on Cedar-st.; sale peremptory; title indisputable; present rents, $[illegible] per annum.
C. W. SANDFORD,
WM. HIBBARD, } Executors,
No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A CLERGYMAN, WITH A very small family, five or six rooms in a first floor, with modern improvements, in the north part of the City, above 14th-st.; rent from $40 to $60 per month. Address CLERGYMAN, West-side Times Office, No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, part of a house above 42d-st., west side, good neighborhood; owner preferred. Address with full particulars S. G. T., Box No. 152 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LOCATED IN GROWING, thriving village, twenty-five minutes distant from the City, good business establishment, now doing a successful business; consists of house and store, nearly new, upholster, furnishing and undertaker's business; the owner will sell out place and business on account of failure of health. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A SAFE and paying investment will consult their own interest by calling on us and investigating an opportunity for business we are now offering. A large amount of money can be made either by manufacturing or traveling. No competition in the United States. E. B. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a good, safe business, already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $20,000 to $50,000 capital. Address G. M. G., Box No. 4,437 New-York Post-office.

MICHIGAN FARMS AND WESTERN lands to exchange for merchandise suitable for Western trade. Call or address G. B. MOON, Continental Hotel.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (Giles, Wales & Co.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweler to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New-York.

COAL.

IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$13 PER ton hand-picked and delivered; small orders [illegible] yard, 323 [illegible] [illegible]-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry place at West Farms, on the Southern Boulevard; house is large and roomy, and suitable for Summer or Winter residence; has all the conveniences of a City house, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., and is fully furnished.
Ten acres of land laid out in lawn, garden, &c.
Stable, carriage-house, wash-house and green-house, hennery and other out-buildings.
Would be leased with or without horses and carriages, as desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST. — TO lease, furnished, from one to five years, (the owner being in Europe,) a first-class four-story superior built and extra-sized brown-stone front house, fully and handsomely furnished to a strictly first-class tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., who have the exclusive control of the property.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON-SQUARE AND CLINTON-PLACE—Thoroughly-furnished private dwelling, 27x[illegible] feet; [illegible] perfect order; all modern improvements; to lease reasonably, or for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house and stable on 5th-av., below 23d-st., to let to a strictly private family for three years at $7,000 per annum, taxes and insurance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 32 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 59 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., TWO FIRST-CLASS extra-wide and elegantly-furnished houses, with stables attached; location, 5th-av., near 42d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 51 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 350 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

THORNTON N. RODMAN, REAL estate agent, No. 712 Broadway, offers for lease, the four-story building, No. 41 Hudson-st., five years; three years at $3,000, two years at $2,500 per annum, with taxes and repairs. House No. 133 Waverley place, has all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Store and dwelling No 131 Waverley-place; $1,200 per annum. Store and dwelling, No. 101 Water-st., $600 per annum; possession immediately.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.
N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY English-basement brown-stone house, No. 248 West 34th-st.; contains twenty rooms, seventeen closets, two baths, three water-closets, two staircases, gas-fixtures, butler's pantry, parlors frescoed, all extra modern improvements; 34th-st. cars pass the door to all places of amusement; location superior, only two and a half blocks west of Broadway; rent, $2,500. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET.—All modern improvements; three story, high stoop; also, three story, high stoop, brick; all in good repair; also, lower part of house, consisting of seven rooms; good neighborhood. Call on owner, No. 332 West 31st-st.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence at Great Neck, Long Island, 14½ miles by rail from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; large house, nineteen rooms, overlooking the Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ENGLISH basement five story; thirty feet front with stable, on West 34th-st., near 5th-av.; the adjoining house, 20 feet front, may also be had. Apply to S. CAREY, No. 7 Broadway.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the four-story and attic English-basement house, No. 218 West 23d-st.; rent $2,000. Apply to J. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 207 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE house, on a high location, having a beautiful view; two acres attached; fine garden; five minutes' walk from railroad station. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, HOUSE containing eight rooms; very pleasant location, on Grove-st.; good water, garden, fruit, &c.; rent $350. Call or address J. E. REDDEN, Marine National Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—NO. 33 EAST 14TH-ST., THIRD door from University-place, first floor, 85 feet deep; large bow window. Inquire on premises, or at MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL SIZE, four-story house, with or without stable, situated on Washington-square, near 5th-av. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.—Two-story frame building, [illegible] feet, in fine repair, together with four full lots, to lease low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 28 EAST 21ST-ST., THREE-story high-stoop dwelling, with all modern improvements. Apply to H. CASSIDY, No. 210 East 25th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 32 TO 36 BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 16 Broad-st., and No. 18 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance,
and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. [illegible]
[illegible] BROADWAY,
Nos. [illegible] NEW-ST.,
Nos. [illegible] BROAD-ST.,
Nos. [illegible] EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 18 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.
The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 35 William-st.

TO LET—TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The spacious, central, and well-lighted office, with directors' room, on first floor of No. 516 Broadway to let; built expressly, and formerly occupied by Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank; all complete with furniture, vaults, safes, &c. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 156 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 373 WASHINGTON, NEAR Beach, strongly built, five stories. Also, No. 273 Canal, one door east of Laurens, suitable for retail and professional business; store separate, if required. Owner, No. 21 East 21st-st.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—ENTIRE first floor, (Lincoln Club Rooms,) 30x100; seven rooms; together or separate; location unequaled for society or business purposes; rent low. Inquire third floor, front.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO OF the finest lofts for manufacturing purposes in the City, with use of elevator, &c., at Nos. 122 and 124 West 25th-st.
SMITH & CRANE.

BEEKMAN-ST., NO. 53.—FIVE-STORY marble building, running through to Ann-st.; double hoistways; fine cellar; subcellar; and everything complete. J. D. WENDEL, No. 70 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TEN LOTS, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corlears sts.; a splendid location for any manufacturing purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 105 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDings for manufactory purposes, with or without steam-power.
A. AYRES & SON,
No. 628 10th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 11 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—IN CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Washington and West sts., two lots, 44x[illegible] feet. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—TO LEASE for a hotel three large houses, communicating, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square; location and buildings unsurpassed. Apply to [illegible].

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A LARGE store, 25x100 feet, on Park-place, extending through to Barclay-st. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book-sale Rooms, Astor-place, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an important collection of books comprising a very choice assortment of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS of the best English editions, many in elegant bindings. Also rare books relating to America. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SEGUINE—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
50 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
100 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
42 bags Persian Yellow Berries.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCtioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 1 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., the copyright of J. V. Lloyd's publications. By order of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Assignees.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable, a situation as laundress, chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing; does French fluting, box fluting, and invites and would do work in the laundry; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of delicate dishes; is careful and reliable; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman and first-class cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, families, ladies and gentlemen's washing to do at home; understands fluting and does up linens, &c., in superior style. Call or address No. 116 East 24th-st.

SIMMS' AGENCY, NO. 44 6TH-AV.—SUPplies country hotels and boarding-houses, with head waiters, help, cooks and all other help that is needed, male and female; coachmen and farm hands on hand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 646 6th-av., near 37th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 100 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamber-work; no objections to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry by an English Protestant cook, who is master of her business and a good bread-maker, in a private family; best references. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of references. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, a situation; can flute, polish, puff, and do any kind of fine washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days at 214 West 16th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CANADIAN woman as first-class cook in a private family; country preferred; excellent references. Call or address No. 391 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; very respectable; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERal house-work; a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 422 West 31st-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good cook; has good City references; will assist with washing. Apply at No. 646 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 239 3d-av., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 151 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, A situation; has excellent references; can take a man's place as to silver and dining-room. Seen at the French Office, No. 475 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY WITH
First-rate help for any capacity at WALKER'S,
No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; understands silver, &c., with best of reference for a private family. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as kitchen-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work or take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a few more engagements as monthly nurse. Call on or address NURSE, No. 223 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, a situation; country preferred. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; good reference; Newport preferred. Apply at French Office, No. 405 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWISS-French Protestant woman, a place as nurse; City preferred. Seen at French Office, No. 405 6th-av.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper or companion to an invalid lady, either in City or country; salary not so much an object as a home; references exchanged. Address Mrs. PYM, No. 48 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, Swiss, speaking French and German, a place to take care of children or travel with a family; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 16 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st. and 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and a chamber-maid and waitress situations together; both are capable servants and have unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-street, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as cook; no objections to assist in the coarse washing if necessary; is a good baker; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, engagements with families, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; linens and flannels done in superior style. Call or address for two days No. 148 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and capable; would go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, desires the charge of a widower's or a tenement house, or to do light work at home. Address Mrs. TYRA, Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant woman and child, a situation as cook; willing to assist with washing; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 217 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing, ironing and house-cleaning. Apply at No. 240 East 27th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box No. 140 Times Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS AND professional applicants, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 300 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid with a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 16th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE, BY A first-class man; knows his business in every department; served fine families; the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, care Mrs. Nelson, No. 47 Union-square, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as coachman and groom; would plant a small garden; has six years' first-class recommendations; honest, sober and obliging. Address G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as driver or to milk cows; no objections to the country; good reference from last employer. Address JAMES GRACE, Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, small family; long experience in the culture of flowers, fruit and vegetables and improving in general; satisfactory reference. Address G. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, (no family;) understands greenhouse, flower and vegetable gardens; five years' reference from last employer. Address D., Box No. 137 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands the management of greenhouse and graperies; has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address J. M., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, (has two children,) as farmer; can milk; understands his business well; has three years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent Scotchman, married, without children, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. C. S., Box No. 12 Up-town Times Office, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (English) as coachman and gardener; self and wife have good references from last employer. Apply at No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN FROM OTtawa City, Canada West, a situation as coachman and gardener on a small place; has lived twenty-one years and eight months in the above-mentioned city with two kind families; wages $25 per month; any lady or gentleman who will kindly give me leave to toil will find in me a faithful servant. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; married; no children; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, forcing and propagating of fruits, flowers and vegetables; City reference. Address J. J., at seed-store, No. 15 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble married couple, without any family; the man as coachman and groom, his wife as cook or laundress; in a first-class bread and biscuit maker; both understand their business in every respect; will be found attentive and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address T., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; will make himself generally useful; best of City reference; leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address COACHMAN, at present employer, No. 25 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an Englishman; very respectable and excellent gardener; hot or cold grapery; everything in that line; will make himself useful; understands care of horses, drives, milks, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, lately landed; thoroughly competent, with first-class Liverpool reference; his wife, if wanted, can, with satisfaction, fill the position of cook, laundress or chamber-maid. Call at or address No. 17 Harrison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as first-class coachman; has long experience; understands tandem or four-in-hand; twenty-five years' reference; can be engaged for country or City. Address, for two days, M. K., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a respectable married man; is trustworthy; practical experience; understands the entire care of a gentleman's place; first-class references. Address H., Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING to engage a first-class gardener, married, no family, best of references, can call or address T. B., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; can come well recommended; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Address M. C., Box No. 223 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as first-class florist, fruit and vegetable gardener. Call or address for two days No. 365 Spring-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; can give good reference. Address JOHN GORDON, care of Mr. Mooney, Box No. 27 Englewood, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent Protestant young man, single; has first-class City reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 34 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as coachman and gardener or useful man; can give good reference from last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and assistant gardener; can give good reference from last employer. Apply at 136 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman; the best reference can be given from present employer. Apply at the Riverdale depot for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; excellent City reference. Call or address T. L., No. 134 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man to drive for a doctor or to wait upon a gentleman. Call or address No. 214 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN COOK, who understands the business, a situation in the country. Call or address COOK, No. 239 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND TRUSTworthy German, a situation as coachman. Address E. R., Box No. 200 Times Office, or No. 29 Mott-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical working gardener in every branch; also, improvements, graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns; good care taken of a gentleman's country place. Address PETERS, Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young Protestant man, lately landed; has lived in London with the best of families; the very best of testimonials from former employers. Call at No. 262 3d-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS English coachman and groom; City or country; will work in garden and about the house. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A TEA store, or as waiter in a family by a Chinaman, a Chinese physician. Apply at No. 23 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, A situation; is a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best reference, five years' from last employer. Address A. S., at the seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eleven years' reference from last place; can furnish the highest testimonials as to ability and character. Address J. K. SMITH, Box No. 66 Tarrytown Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK WANTED AT 4 UNION-SQ.
A laundress wanted at No. 4 Union-square.
A waitress wanted at No. 4 Union-square.
A nurse wanted at No. 4 Union-square.
A chamber-maid wanted at No. 4 Union-square.
A seamstress wanted at No. 4 Union-square.
A cook, first class, at No. 4 Union-square.
A lady's maid at No. 4 Union-square.
A number of good situations ready at 4 Union-sq.
All honest and capable servants apply at No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER who writes an excellent hand, is quick at figures, and is well recommended; salary $600. Address, in handwriting of applicant, RAILROAD, Box No. 165 Times Office, stating particulars of age, experience, references, &c.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant as cook, washer and ironer in a pleasant country place; no dairy work. Apply for two days, from 12 to 3 o'clock, of J. F. TICHENOR, No. 60 West Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO LIGHT chamber-work, washing and ironing, and assist in the care of children; City references required. Apply to-morrow, between 9 and 11, at No. 26 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family, living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN FOURTEEN and sixteen years old to make herself useful in a millinery store. Apply at No. 403 6th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, as first-class gardener. Address A. M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

TO BOOK-EDGE GILDERS.—WANTed several good edge gilders. Apply to GEORGE H. SANSORN, No. 76 Duane-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESman by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, Nos. 126 and 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR FLOWERS, fruits and vegetables. Apply at No. 20 Dey-st., first floor, from 10½ to 12.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Leszynsky, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further that second and third meetings of the creditors pursuant to the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the said act will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of February, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS,
mh1-law3wF* Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, that all creditors of the estate of said bankrupt and other persons interested are required to appear before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by said Court authorizing and empowering James H. Goodman, assignee of said estate, to compromise and compound a certain claim of said estate against the Columbia Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, amounting to about $1,[illegible], for the sum of $400, in cash.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
G. C. PERKINS, Attorney for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. GUENER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
JAMES EVANS, Attorney, Paterson, N. J.
mh15-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of UTLEY HARE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Utley Hare, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1872.
CHARLES H. WIGHT, Assignee,
mh1-law3wF* [illegible] Chambers-street, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 24,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9,	IOWA,	Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, April 6.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT. From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, April 6.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. (Only direct line to Russia and the Skandinavian countries.) New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen. The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:

HUMBOLDT, March 20. | THORWALDSEN, June.
FRANKLIN, April —. | ERNST MORITZ ARNDT building.
HUMBOLDT, May —. |
FRANKLIN, June —. | WASHINGTON, building.

Rates of passage, payable in gold: First cabin, $100; Second cabin, 72; First steerage, $40; Second steerage, 30. For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 16, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Mar. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Mar. 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Mar. 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold: First cabin, $75; To London, 80; To Paris, 90. Payable in Currency: Steerage, $30; To London, 35; To Paris, 38.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC....March 23, 3 A. M.
BALTIC....April 6, 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC....April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE....DANRE....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON....ROUSSAN....Saturday, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA....Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA....Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA....Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA....Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA....Wednesday, April 17, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY FROM BOSTON.

BATAVIA....Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA....Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
PARTHIA....Saturday, April 6, '72
SIBERIA....Saturday, April 13, '72
OLYMPUS....Saturday, April 20, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....April 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer CHINA, Capt. WARSAW, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 14.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Mar. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 63 Nassau-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 137 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE. Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

MURRAY HILL BANK.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.

The Directors of this Bank, have this day, declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after April 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 13, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the "consolidation certificates" of this Company be paid on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th of March inst., and reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared to stockholders or their legal representatives the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also a SIX PER CENT. interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of tax; also TWO PER CENT. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1871.

WM. R. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 34 NEW-ST., on the 10TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT. The TRANSFER-BOOKS will be closed on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH and be REOPENED on the 9th DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,519,396 16.

PROPOSALS.

TENDERS.

Addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until SATURDAY, the 11th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails twice a month, by steam-ships of not less than 700 tons, between Victoria, British Columbia, and San Francisco, for any term of from one to five years, commencing on and from the 1st of August next.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or vice versa, and payment will be made to Victoria monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon.

Stipulations of proposed contract may be seen at the Post-offices of the chief cities of Canada, (including Victoria,) at the offices of the British Consuls at New-York and San Francisco, and at the office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, March 8, 1872.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 21, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 23 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, on 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures in the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Income 1-2 to 1-3 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage, PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage, 97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage, 95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies, No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING **10 and 13 per Cent.**

CHOICE SECURITIES, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK. AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR SALE BY

Albert H. Nicolay,

Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—Choice Municipal Bonds and other Investment Securities strictly first class, paying 10 to 20 per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

MIDLANDBONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 3, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 12, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the contemplated bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on THURSDAY, April 4, 1872, at 12 M.

Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.

HENRY E. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES B. HALL,
EDWARD R. JUDSON,
AMASA STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.

By order of the Board.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 2.

HARVEY H. WOOD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

DRAW SIGHT & TIME BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Surer than any stocks or securities, and safer for your money than any bank, is real estate having evident present value, and which is sure to largely enhance.

Because of its commanding position and excellent location, the plat, 50x100 feet, on corner of 9th and Prospect-ave., Brooklyn, offers unusual inducements for investment, on very easy terms, if desired. It will be sold by J. JOHNSON, Jr., on TUESDAY, March 19. See particulars under "Real Estate at Auction" heading.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice, ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as [illegible] in the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and New-York World, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee do report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County, Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 1st day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD H. GRIFFIN and Howard Hoffman, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HELMBOLD and Henrietta E. Helmbold, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 William-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, from the 1st day of July, 1871, and on four hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, from the 23d day of October, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Jan. 18, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, the 15th day of February, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—D. COLDEN MURRAY, L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., ROBT. M. FERRIS and JOHN WOOD, Jr., plaintiffs, against SALEM AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS STEAM-SHIP CORPORATION, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen 6-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY BIRMELE, plaintiff, against CHRISTIAN BIRMELE, defendant.—Summons—for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Christian Birmele: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT F. GETTY vs. THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned receiver of the property and effects of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 15th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows: First—All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; second — judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and third—all other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 176 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON T. HYDE vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to an order of this Court, is ready to make a dividend or distributive payment of fifteen cents on the dollar of the debts of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 22d day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States. Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company, to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, third, all other creditors of said Company, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 22d day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.—Dated March 1, 1872.

JOHN M. FURMAN, Receiver.

LEE & ALVORD, Attorneys for Receiver.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, ONE VERY light coupé, one four and six seat park phaetons, one four-wheel dog-cart, one top buggy wagon, one doctor's wagon; also, one single and one double set of harness, all used by a private family and best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE LANDAULET built by Lawrence, in good order, with slip lining; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 4 West 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SIXTH-AV., CORNER OF 30TH-ST.—Nicely-furnished and comfortable rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen; rooms have hot and cold water, gas, baths, &c.; house has all modern improvements; table first-class. 109 West 30th-st.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms with good board. Lodgings, single rooms 50 cents up. Transient board, $1 [illegible]. Depot House, No. 152 Hudson-st., corner of Leight. Watchman all night.

NO. 176 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor to let suitable for party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and location strictly first-class; few boarders. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO two or three gentlemen, two nicely furnished rooms on second floor; terms, $5 per week. Apply at No. 28 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

NO. 117 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—A very desirable hall-room nicely furnished, to let to a gentleman; also, front basement, furnished or unfurnished; references.

ROBINSON'S, NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—New and magnificently furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms with board to families or parties of single gentlemen; no May moving; references required.

NO. 53 WEST 12TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; first-class board, or private table; also day boarders.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—A SECOND floor room, with first-class board, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; no moving in May; references.

BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM, OR elegantly-furnished suite, near 49th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. M., Times' Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, SECOND DOOR BELOW 28TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; also one single room. References exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 22D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—SUITE OF rooms, third floor front, to rent with board; one room, for gentleman, on fourth floor; table first-class.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant rooms, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife who wish a quiet home.

NO. 245 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE room on second floor, for gentleman and wife, and two rooms for single gentlemen; table first class.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARlor to rent to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 411 6th-av.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 130 EAST 23d-st., two front rooms on second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J., FOR gentleman and wife without children; the house is owned by occupants, is pleasantly situated on horse-car route, and within five to ten minutes of New-York depots; can have one or two rooms, with use of bath-room and genteel table; no other boarders; reference exchanged; price moderate; term to begin April 1. Apply by letter to R. E. G., Box No. 2,367 New-York.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PLEASANTLY COMMUNICATING rooms, neatly furnished, hot and cold water, first-class board for two gentlemen; location near Madison-square; references exchanged. Address, naming price, R. L. B., Box No. 5,570 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

FINE CANTON MATTING, 20c.; CARpets, Mats, Bagging, Burlaps, Canvas, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fur and Plush Robes. A. LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of Mme. Florentine Latour, No. 12 West 13th-st., we desire to inform our customers that the business will continue the same, under the superintendence of Mme. R. Cooley. Soliciting an early call, I remain respectfully yours,

FRANCIS LATOUR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and all who may be opposed to the same, and to others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEizing Works, Nos. 136 and 138 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. A. KLABER & CO., No. 229 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the FAREWELL APPEARANCES (prior to departure) of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, and LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN COMPANY. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 15, at 8, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, as....LUCIA. Signor Brignoli, M. Barre, Signor Reichardt, &c. MAX MARETZEK....Musical Director and Conductor. TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1½ P. M., (doors open at 12½)—LAST NILSSON MATINEE BUT ONE—MIGNON.

MONDAY, March 18—For the last time, FAUST. WEDNESDAY, March 20—MIGNON, (last time.) FRIDAY, March 22, 1872, at 8 P. M.—Last night. Seats now at Academy, also 7th and 112 Broadway. Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF DIVORCE.

SATURDAY, March 16, at 1½, Farewell MATINEE of DIVORCE.
MONDAY, March 18, Farewell night of DIVORCE and Benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS.
WEDNESDAY, March 20, Benefit of Miss FANNY MORANT.
TUESDAY, March 19—Old Heads and Young Hearts.
WEDNESDAY, March 20—FERNANDE!
THURSDAY, March 21—Wives As They Were!

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, An extraordinary Parisian drama!!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MRS. JOHN WOOD! and her celebrated LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY, with MR. MARK SMITH. LA BELLE SAUVAGE. With entire new scenery.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhatan....Mr. MARK SMITH

For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills. Previous to the Burlesque, A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA. POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BALLOONING TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. & B'way.

LAST NIGHTS OF The intensely interesting new society play of MARRIAGE, with Miss GRISWOLD as Mrs. BROOKS. Mr. MACKAYE as Col. GRAY. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NOTICE. MONDAY, MARCH 18, Revival for six nights and one matinee of the thrilling play, in five acts, entitled, MONALDI.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LALLA ROOKH. Tickets, securing seats for the first nights of LALLA ROOKH, LALLA ROOKH, LALLA ROOKH, are now on sale.

LALLA ROOKH will prove the greatest spectacular play ever placed on the American stage.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS FRIDAY, MARCH 15, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, AND EVENING AT 8, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF LEVI J. NORTH, THE VETERAN EQUESTRIAN. A HOST OF VOLUNTEER PERFORMERS.

"THE MATTER QUEEN," TO-NIGHT, ASSOCIATION HALL.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the eleventh lecture and exhibition AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15. Besides the Laughing Gas, all the Philosophical Experiments will be repeated. Tickets 10 cents. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION, PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY. SPRING SEASON, COMMENCING APRIL 1. Subscriptions received at the stage door of the Academy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, MARCH 15, AT 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS AND EXPERIMENTS, COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. COOPER INSTITUTE. ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

NEW MUSIC.—"NYM CRINKLE" GALOP. By Paul Steinhagen. Played at all the theatres. Price 50 cents; for orchestra, $1. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

GO EARLY TO SEE THE EXPERIMENTS TO-NIGHT, ASSOCIATION HALL.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT E. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 689 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 153 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 2 UNION-SQUARE, A fine assortment of first-class PIANO-FORTES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. Pianos on installments, and ONE SECOND-HAND PIANO, very low, good as new.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.—GRAND and square pianos and New-York pianos cheap; some very fine second-hand pianos for $60, $125, $150 and $200; new pianos and organs to let and rent; applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 736 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

$150.—BEAUTIFUL ROSE-WOOD seven-octave Piano, carved legs, overstrung; every improvement; installments taken; pianos to rent, applied if purchased. R. CABLES, No. 470 8th-av.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY PIANO.—SEVEN-OCTAVE, every improvement; cost $700; at a bargain; beautiful pianos only $160. J. BIDDLE, No. 13 Amity-st., near Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS than half its original cost Chickering 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, carved case and legs, overstrung bass; nearly new, perfect order, splendid tone. No. 28 [illegible]

AT JOHN MASON'S, NOS. 314 AND 316 East 38th-st., you can get the best and cheapest first-class Piano in the City. Also, good second-hand Pianos for sale or to rent.

A PARISIAN LADY WILL GIVE FRENCH lessons afternoons. Address Mlle. L. L., 14 5th-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 116 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH F. VALENTINE, }
ELIZABETH E. JANES, } Executrixes.

f2-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 31 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1872.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

mh1-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 238 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUPPEL, Executor.

ja11-law6mF*

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. S. DAVIS, JR.'S 1841. CELEBRATED "DIAMOND"

HAMS,

CINCINNATI.

The old reliable brand is now in its thirty-first year. It has given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of its curing. Its patrons are to be found in all parts of our country; nor is it unknown in the Canadas, England and France.

In 1869 the first premium, a silver medal, was awarded by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture "for Ham cured in 1867"—four years old! They are good, old or new. This season's cure is considered very superior.

Sold by G. H. WISNER, CAMPBELL & GALWAY, SAVAGE & BECK, and WM. H. VOY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.

The management respectfully announce the TWELFTH and LAST WEEK of JULIUS CAESAR and the LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear as MARC ANTONY. MR. WM. CRESWICK as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS....as....BRUTUS
Mr. D. W. WALLER....as....JULIUS CAESAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as....PORTIA

LAST JULIUS CAESAR MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

Box-book open six days in advance of the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEXT WEEK, last week of Mr. BOOTH. THE IRON CHEST and THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

20TH TIME. 20TH TIME. G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY SUPREME. All Rivals Swept from the Field.

Time Tests It! | HUMPTY is BOSS. | The Public Indorse It!

200th time of Fox as Humpty. 224th time of the Martens' Cat Duet. [illegible] time of the Wilson Brothers' Triple Partners. [illegible] time of the Kiralfys' Shield Tableau. [illegible] time of Fox's Frisky Elephant. [illegible] time of Kynock and Smith. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

S. W. BUTLER....MANAGER. GRAND ACCESSION OF STERLING ARTISTS. The distinguished comedian and burlesque artist, MR. GEORGE ATKINS. The eminent comedienne and vocalists, Miss MINNIE JACKSON, Miss ANNIE WOOD, Who will appear in the comedietta of A QUIET FAMILY. A new and laughable local burlesque, entitled THE COURT OF COMMON SPLIT PEAS; OR, WELL, THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY. THE LAURIS' NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, TIT FOR TAT. REAPPEARANCE OF HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, GUS WILLIAMS, MASTER BARNEY, &C. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

RICHARD'S ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT. ASSOCIATION HALL. Tickets, 50c.; children, 25c.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.

"'The Veteran,' as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'oeuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. 'The Veteran' will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice."—Extract from New-York Herald. Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Fanny Morant.

GRAND-OPERA HOUSE.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 17, grandest operatic concert ever given in the country. THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND! THE ENTIRE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY! AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS!!! The concert arranged for next SUNDAY EVENING will embrace two parts: First, gems from all the most popular operas, and, second, Rossini's immortal Stabat Mater, given with band, orchestra, chorus, cathedral organ, two grand pianos, and by Fabbri, Clara Perl, Elser, Muller, George Simons, Weinlich, Lehmann, Mulder, Antonio Mora, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

TODAY AT 2. New Burlesque of LUNA; OR, THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON, and A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP. | THIS EVENING AT 8. Moral Sensational Drama, WORKINGMEN OF NEW-YORK. NEW SCENERY. Machinery and Effects.

On exhibition all day, "BARNUM'S CANNIBALS."

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

The colloquial actor and popular author, Mr. ALBERT W. AIKEN, in his famous realistic drama of City life, the WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. Gallery, 25 cents; balcony and circle, 50 cents; parquet, 75 cents; orchestra, $1. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS: 25c., 50c., 75c.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' GRAND PICTURES OF JERUSALEM. Size of each picture, 14 feet by 10 feet. On view DAY and EVENING at No. 121 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS AND EXPERIMENTS, COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. COOPER INSTITUTE. ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

HYDROGEN, "THE MATTER QUEEN," TO-NIGHT, ASSOCIATION HALL.

TO LET—THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF Music, for Summer season, from May to October, for musical or dramatic representations. Apply on the premises.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES. At the University Chapel, Washington-square, Law Course, by A. R. MACDONOUGH, Esq., on "The Advantages of General Culture to the Lawyer," on FRIDAY, March 15, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the people, at 8 P. M. precisely.—Saturday, March 16, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner, on Tone. Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN ten lessons, at hours convenient, day and evening. Rooms, No. 172 8th-av., corner 18th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island.—On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 589 5th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

A VACANCY FOR A YOUNG MAN TO study surgical and mechanical dentistry. (Charge for instruction.) Dr. REED, No. 271 6th-av., second door above 17th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 12. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL, FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $[illegible] a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AS MATRON IN AN EDUCATIONAL institution, a lady of middle age; one who has had experience and can bring satisfactory references as to character and capacity may address A. R. E., Post-office Box No. 269.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Mass-Meeting at the Academy of Music Last Night.

Report of the Citizens' Reform Committee of Seventy-Five.

Eleven Thousand Fraudulent Votes Counted in Last November Election—Report of the Legislative Committee—Addresses by Messrs. Demas Barnes, Lowe, Woodford, McLain and Others.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music was assembled last evening the respectable portion of the citizens of Brooklyn, to take part in a mass-meeting at which was presented the reports of the various committees appointed at and after the meeting of Nov. 10, 1871, for the purpose of investigating the frauds perpetrated at the Fall election, and bringing the offenders to justice. The stage, at the opening of the Academy, presented a forest scene, occupying its full extent, and the members of the Committee walked about as if really rambling among the trees. At 8 o'clock, however, the meeting began to organize, and the scene was changed to the inside of a drawing-room, the Committee taking their seats on chairs and sofas set apart for the purpose. Franklin Woodruff was presiding officer, and the following gentlemen were among those upon the stage: Demas Barnes, W. A. Colt, S. B. Dutcher, J. W. Stoops, Gen. Woodford, F. Woodruff, R. M. Whiting, Jr., J. T. Henry, H. E. Bowen, J. W. Grogan, S. Booth, R. J. Whitlock, M. Reynolds, A. J. Davis, S. Parkinson, H. Farrington, R. H. Johnston, Thomas Kinsella, A. J. Darby, Winchester Britton, Julian Allen, Samuel McLean, H. B. Claflin, A. A. Low, W. W. Goodrich, George Kinkel, J. F. Hunter and others.

Mr. Woodruff, in opening the meeting, made a brief address, during which he said the Committee selected by the citizens to investigate the frauds had, by the aid of their subcommittees, discovered that over 10,000 illegal votes had been polled in November last; that many of the offenders had been brought to justice, some convicted and punished, and many more indicted. Efforts had been made to secure the enactment of a more stringent Registry law, and an amended charter by the Legislature. The Committee has devoted their time and talents to effect the reform, without reference or regard to party, in order to secure to the people of Brooklyn a good government in the future. He then called on R. M. Whiting, the Secretary of the Committee, who read the address to the citizens of Brooklyn, which set forth the resolution under which they were appointed, and observed that at the earliest stage of their investigation sufficient frauds committed at the last election were developed to justify the Committee in incurring large expenditures for the purpose of canvassing the city, with the object of ascertaining as nearly as possible the fraudulent vote cast, and in what localities. Some of the persons who committed these frauds had been convicted and punished, and others were yet to be tried. As a means of protection in the future, the Committee have prepared and forwarded to Albany, an Election law, and in reporting to the people of this City, from whom authority was derived, they ask the approval of their acts, and the voice of this meeting in favor of the passage of that law.

The Committee have also felt that they were not departing from the duty assigned to them, in proposing such amendments to the City Charter as shall abolish all special legislation in the interest of individual office-holders and political combinations, and restore to the people, and the officers elected by them, the power which has been absorbed by commissions. In conclusion, it advised every citizen to take an active part in politics as the only means to secure and maintain their freedom.

The report of the Prosecuting Committee to the Citizens' Reform Committee of Brooklyn was then read. The report detailed the duties imposed upon the Committee in the investigation of election frauds, the condition of the public mind at the time, the detection of crime and the prosecution of some of the offenders. Statistics had showed there were cast 6,971 fraudulent votes, and from the evidence, as a whole, the fact that our elections have become a farce is clearly demonstrated. Whatever the voice of the people intended to be expressed by the ballot might be, is frustrated and thwarted by designing, corrupt politicians, who combine, and control the machinery of our primaries; then by organized gangs of repeaters, and through hired inspectors and canvassers, increase or decrease the opposing votes as they desire, and, finally, whichever way the scale might turn, their friends or foes are counted in or out, as they direct.

Hon. W. W. Goodrich then read the following report of the Legislative Committee:

To the Citizens' Reform Committee:

The Legislative Committee report that, in pursuance of the instructions which you have from time to time given them, they have caused to be introduced into the Legislature such amendments to the organic laws of the city as in their judgment were designed to further good government and an honest administration of the public finances.

These laws were:

First—An act to authorize the Mayor, Controller and Auditor to appoint two Commissioners in place of the present Water and Sewerage Commissioners, and so limit the power of the new Board that it should be the agent of the Common Council in carrying out all plans of public improvement, and not be itself the power of such plans. The act was designed to be a temporary measure.

Second—A stringent Election law, which was drawn with particular reference to the peculiar necessities of the city.

Third—An amended charter. A large delegation from your Committee visited Albany and appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities to whom these acts were referred, for the purpose of securing their passage, but they have not succeeded in securing a report on any one of them.

Meanwhile Senator Perry, who had also introduced the Election Law into the Senate, has obtained a favorable report, and it will soon be considered in the Committee of the whole Senate.

It is to be feared, however, that this bill will be lost sight of by reason of the introduction of a general Registry bill applicable to the several cities of the State. Your Committee believe that the bill proposed by them should be passed substantially in its present form. Some of the main features, as the appointment of a Board of Elections, the appointment (by such Board) of the inspectors, who were to be punished by fine for failure to act, and who were not to be connected with the Federal, State or City Government, the description of each registered voter, a forfeiture of the right to vote unless registered, and the publication of the lists, being designed to guard with peculiar stringency the purity of the ballot, so shamefully violated at the recent election.

Your Committee believe that in this act lies the main hope of our people for a fair election and the real reform of our city Government, and they urge unusual effort to secure its passage.

As to the charter, there has been a total misapprehension by the public of its plan, its purport, and [illegible]

The Committee aimed at the basis of their work the charter of 1854. It was not designed to enact a new charter, but to amend the old one, and to dispose of the numerous laws which have been passed since its adoption, so as to make the system of city government harmonious, instead of a mass of incongruous, incomplete, and inconsistent statutes. Certain changes in the old system were believed to be rendered necessary on account of the increase of a city which had doubled its population since the passage of that charter.

It must not be forgotten that meanwhile a complete water and sewerage system, and a park of unrivaled beauty, have been, at a large expense, added to the city's improvements, while its progress in public spirit and enterprise have changed the sleepy city of 1854 into the bustling, energetic and advancing city of 1872. These changes in the city to be governed required changes in the plan of government.

Besides, the gradual withdrawal of the tax-paying element from active participation in political affairs had left the management of the Government in a large measure to unworthy hands, that, aided by special legislation, a power had grown up and grasped the sources and rules of Government, till corruption had become the rule instead of the exception.

With these views, the Committee recommended, among others, the following changes in the charter:

To concentrate power in the hands of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen; to confide to them the appointment of heads of all Departments not directly elected by the people, and to abolish all irresponsible Commissions.

To abolish, so far as could legally be done, the city Supervisors, and to confer their powers upon the Aldermen.

To reduce the number of officials, and to give the Common Council the power of creating offices and determining salaries.

To subordinate all Departments, as far as possible, to the Common Council, which should order all public work, make all contracts, and direct the disbursement of funds.

To collect all taxes, water rates and assessments, by the same officer, and at the same time.

To forbid the holding of double offices by the same incumbent.

To give the Mayor an absolute veto of all ordinances appropriating money, and to prevent any addition to the bonded debt of the city, except by a vote of the people.

To compel monthly returns of expenditures by all Departments.

To prevent the sale of bonds, except upon public competition.

To secure interest to the city on all deposits of public moneys.

To abolish all fees and emoluments of public officers, except salaries.

To provide for such a civil service reform as should secure a better class of employes in all public offices.

It was hoped that these large grants of power to the Common Council would arouse the public to the importance of securing a better class of representatives in that body.

The charter has been introduced in both Houses, and remains in the hands of their respective committees.

But however important may be the method of administering local government, your Committee, in closing their report, recur to the prominent object which called this Committee into being, and in comparison with which the other matters to which reference has been made seem insignificant indeed. To elevate to prison the infamous men who have presumed to rob the ballot-box, to put their shadows and apologists outside the pale of decent social recognition, to ensure such an Election law as will make their practices [illegible] in the future—these are tasks the importance of which can never be fitly expressed in words; for with our people the loss of the elective franchise is the loss of liberty, and when liberty is lost, all is lost. If the men behind the ballot-box can change the verdict of the ballot, our institutions are a signal failure, and republican government a delusion.

(Signed,) Wm. W. Goodrich, S. B. Chittenden, Ray W. Tompkins, R. M. Whiting, Jr., Arthur W. Benson, A. A. Low, A. Cunningham, Wm. Richardson, James Harbeck, Alex. B. Baylis, Almond Briggs, Legislative Committee.

Hon. John W. Hunter, the Treasurer of the Committee, next read the Treasurer's report, duly certified, which showed receipts, principally from contributions by members of the Committee, of $8,000, and expenditures in various ways, necessary for the work in which they were engaged, of $8,983 38, leaving a balance in hand of $16 64. The Treasurer briefly appealed to the meeting to help them onward with their labors by contributions toward the expenses that had not yet been liquidated.

Mr. Potter then read the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one faint dissenting voice:

Whereas, The enormity of the frauds committed upon the ballot-boxes in this city at our last election was so great as to require the action of our citizens without regard to party, for our self-protection; and

Whereas, The report of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Academy last November demonstrates beyond cavil or doubt that more than fifteen per cent. of the whole vote cast in this city at that election was illegal; that gangs of repeaters were permitted to vote at many polls in the very presence of our Police without molestation; that officers of election in many instances refused to swear illegal voters when challenged; that citizens attempting to challenge were beaten or driven from the polls; that poll-lists were forged, ballot-boxes stuffed, and in some instances, that legal votes were changed or destroyed by the inspectors and canvassers, so that the exercise of the right of suffrage has been practically denied among us; and

Whereas, These frauds have demonstrated the existence in our midst of corrupt combinations, which obtained and seek to keep the control of our affairs, by preventing honest elections by ballot-box stuffing and false counting; and

Whereas, The majority of the offenders who were indicted upon the evidence collected by your Committee still remain untried; and

Whereas, A stringent and efficient Registry law is immediately needed; and

Whereas, Such amendments to our city charter are required as will secure the absolute return to our people of the long-lost power to manage our own municipal affairs; therefore,

Resolved, That such offenders against the purity of the ballot as have been indicted and not yet tried should be at once brought to justice.

Resolved, That in local self-government, in the enforcement of a strict Registry law, and in the personal discharge of his political duties by each citizen, are to be found the surest remedy for the evils under which we suffer.

Resolved, That we are opposed to irresponsible Commissions appointed at Albany, and in whose selection our people at large have no voice.

Resolved, That as the defects of our present laws are known and admitted, the people of Brooklyn regard any bill which provides for a charter convention at some future time as only tending to defer prompt legislation, and so to finally defeat our present efforts in behalf of good local government.

Resolved, That we indorse the efforts of our Committee to expose frauds, to punish the offenders, to secure the passage of a thorough and efficient Registry law, and to frame a charter whose provisions shall insure the administration of our municipal affairs under the wise check of direct responsibility to the people.

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and Assemblymen in the State Legislature to take earnest, immediate and efficient action to secure the passage of the Registry law and the charter submitted by the Committee of Seventy-five.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to the cause of reform in this city, and that we will not support any man for public office who is not in favor of the principles above set forth.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to District-Attorney Britton and the members of Legislature from the County of Kings.

The reading of the reports and resolutions occupied nearly an hour. Samuel McLane was the first speaker. He alluded to the outrage which had aroused the citizens of Brooklyn and led to the appointment of the Committee, and then said that for four months they had labored with a diligence that could only be prompted by the knowledge of the responsibility of the position that had been assumed by them. The Committee had perfected measures, which had been presented to the Legislature, free from all partisan bias, and having only the good of the citizens in view, laws which he believed had met with general approval. He then recited the advantages to be gained by the laws, among other things the appointment of inspectors and canvassers, who must be qualified voters, residents of the ward in which they were to act, tax-payers, and able to read, write and speak the English language. Four specified days were to be allowed the citizens for the purpose of registering their names, the registry to be closed ten days before election, and the list of those registered to be published five days before election, so that errors and frauds might be easily discovered in time to prevent the polling of fraudulent votes. He then alluded to the fact that out of sixty-nine thousand votes polled at the November election, about eleven thousand were fraudulent, fully sixteen and a half per cent. This showed that one in every six was a fraud and polled by a conspirator. Everywhere were found marks of fraud, so startling as to frighten all honest men and to make their hearts sick with despair for the safety of the ballot-box, which is the corner-stone of their liberties. In these wards, out of 11,700 votes, at least 4,000 were fraudulent, being one fraud to every two honest votes. He asked if the citizens were aware of the danger of this state of affairs. He regretted the lukewarmness of the Legislature, and especially the Brooklyn representatives, in this matter. He referred to the fact that the District-Attorney had indictments in his hands for over two months, and yet the offenders were not tried, and desired the meeting to say that they would hold him responsible, and on his action the citizens would base their opinion of his claims as an honest and efficient official. He then pointed out in detail the advantages of the proposed amended charter, which had for its basis that of 1854. He said the measure was opposed by those corrupt men who felt the power slipping from their grasp, and by those conspirators who made war on their pockets as well as their liberties. He was for fighting political gamblers wherever they were found. He urged that the revolution thus begun should be overwhelming, and called upon them to emulate the action of the citizens of New-York; to do their duty and wipe away the stain from the honored name of an American, so that the Government for the people, by the people and from the people should not perish.

Mr. Demas Barnes said that had it not been for the exhibits of fraud which had been laid before them in the reports of the Committee, he should not have believed such a state of things possible in the community. For every ballot we deposit we are met by one or two fraudulent ballots, and the fellows who can neutralize our votes in this way have the power to distribute our property. He said that the only remedy for this state of things was to abandon party in ties in municipal elections altogether, and to do their best toward getting a stringent Registry law. He called on them to support the charter to the utmost of their power.

Gen. Davis referred to the numerous indictments which had been found against men concerned in frauds in the last election, and called on the District-Attorney to do his duty in prosecuting them.

Col. Jones moved that the Committee on Election Frauds continue their labors and bring the guilty parties to punishment. The motion was carried unanimously.

In response to loud calls, Mr. A. A. Low came forward. He said that it was with some feeling of reluctance he stood before them, for he felt himself scarcely a representative of the Committee of Seventy-five. His usefulness, owing to demands upon his time which could not be eluded, in that Committee had been very limited. The spirit was willing enough, but he felt the want of power, after all that had preceded him, to edify or enlighten them. But as silence might seem to indicate indifference, which would be an unjust and wrong idea, he would presume upon their time to some extent. If what had been said were not sufficient to arouse citizens to a sense of their duty, it would be vain for him to try. He held the exposition of facts which had been laid before them to be more eloquent than mere words and speeches. He wished he could take as hopeful a view of the subject as other speakers had taken. He [illegible] the same conclusion in an altered [illegible] thought with Mr. Davis that the hearts of the American people were for the right; but the disease is a deep-seated malady; it runs through all the streams of public life, and throws doubt on the perpetuity of institutions so magnificent in theory as to cause us to call our Government the best on the earth. And in theory so it is; also, that in practice it should often be so different. Our Government is of the people; but it rests on the virtue of the people, and if vice take the place of virtue, our security is gone, and if vicious men were in power, they would place vicious men in place and we should be at their mercy. The speaker could not say whether corruption and fraud were augmenting, whether men were worse now than they had been; yet, if they looked at the returns they would see this evil constantly progressing, and the sacredness of life and security of property violated daily almost without awakening surprise. We have seen a man stricken down in the fullness of life, by the most violent means, and the community sympathizing, or at least throwing a shield around the instrument of that, because that man had been all his life an offender against morality. More recently we have seen a more startling proceeding in this community. A large corporation has been wrested from those who had appointed themselves as its governors and directors. And while we do not shrink so much from the mode, though the speaker was of opinion it was clearly in contempt of the law, it was because law had first brought contempt upon itself. [Applause.] And if this goes on, to what will it eventuate? Will the cities of New-York and Brooklyn become the refuge for all the scoundrels of the world, because here through the operation of the suffrage they can elect such Judges as will protect them in their crime? Such must be the result if the ballot-box be not protected. The remedy lay with the people, and not with the Committee of Seventy-five. The speaker bore testimony to the fidelity of the Committee in the performance of the work they had laid out, and referred to the former meeting, when it was formed, and to the unanimous [illegible] than given that the Committee should be supported; yet in looking over the subscription list he found only forty contributions. He begged those present to remember that the work could not be carried on without that pecuniary help which had been promised. He paid a high tribute to the zeal, fidelity and untiring industry of the Democratic members of the Committee, and warned the public to receive with caution the outside reports about that body. He was no friend to reform who belittled its work. In conclusion the speaker forcibly pointed out that the work of prosecuting the guilty could not go on without pecuniary help, and earnestly called on those present to subscribe.

At the close of his speech a list for subscriptions was immediately opened, on which Mr. Low put himself down for $500, and a number of other gentlemen followed.

Gen. Woodford then made a brief address, in which he said that the reports of the Committee and the 11,000 known false, fraudulent votes did not nearly represent the amount of fraud which had been perpetrated at the last election; that the men who committed these frauds lived in brown-stone houses; their poor tools could be bought for a glass of whisky or $5. They would in time, he trusted, be able to reach the biggest rascals, and in the meantime he too would call on the District-Attorney to do his duty.

A storm of voices called repeatedly for District-Attorney Britton, and after some moments that gentleman took the stand, and with considerable warmth defended himself from reflections cast on him, and explained why it was that the indicted men had not yet been tried, which was because of the many cases ahead of them. The explanation was received with applause, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

David Scott fell overboard at foot of Grand-street, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Weldron.

The Young Men's Christian Association have in progress a course of experimental scientific lectures by Prof. W. C. Richards.

We are indebted to the purser of the Havana steam-ship *Missouri* for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana letters and files.

The steamer plying between this port and San Domingo now brings to New-York large quantities of wild honey, consigned to Hamburg, Germany.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District last evening expressed their gratification at the glorious triumph obtained in New-Hampshire.

The Captain of the Port has sent to Gov. Hoffman his decision in the case of Harbor-Master Hart, and it is rumored that he has exonerated the latter.

Last evening, at No. 79 Charlton-street, John Park struck his wife Ann about the head and face with a poker, injuring her severely. He was locked up.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a large number of indictments, all for the ordinary depredations against society, were handed in by the Grand Jury.

Peter Keenan, a carman, who was injured at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in St. John's Park, on the 21st ult., died at the Park Hospital yesterday.

The thirteenth lecture in the course before the Law School will be delivered this evening by A. R. Macdonough, Esq., on "The Advantage of General Culture to the Lawyer."

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will probably be held shortly, to take action in regard to the present differences of opinion in relation to the management of the Exchange.

The Patent Office reports, with specifications and drawings, can be consulted any day but Sunday, at the free library at the Cooper Union, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

James Watson, who refused to give his address, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for attempting to pass a forged check for $[illegible] on Cottier & Son, No. 134 Prince-street.

Gertrude Reese, a domestic at No. 238 West Forty-eighth-street, was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $116 worth of jewelry belonging to her employer.

The Lorillard Insurance Company, of New-York, have declared, and are now paying through the receiver, Carlisle Norwood, Esq., sixty per cent., and will pay eight per cent more in a few days.

The list of Grand Jurors for the April term of General Sessions was drawn yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with the usual formalities provided for by statute.

In the case of F. A. Goodall, who was charged with selling washed stamps, another hearing was had before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and Goodall was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Hoboken Turtle Club gave its annual dinner, last evening, at the Sinclair House. There was a large attendance, and after the usual toasts the company dispersed, after spending an agreeable evening.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment met in their armory, last night, to elect a Colonel, but owing to the absence of Lieut.-Col. Blanchard, no steps were taken, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.

Special Agent Brackett, of Treasury Agent Col. Howe's Department, yesterday seized 4,000 cigars, alleged to have been smuggled, from the liquor-store of J. H. Hopkins, No. 366 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, has detailed seventeen Assistant Health Inspectors to go into every house bounded by Fourteenth and Division streets and Bowery and Third-avenue, and search for small-pox cases.

In the suit of Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., Judge Cardozo made an order yesterday, on application of defendant's attorney, substituting defendant's widow, Lucy D. Fisk, as defendant in the case.

Simon Engle, aged nineteen, was arrested last evening, on a warrant issued by Mayor Stokeley, of Philadelphia, charging him with having stolen two diamond rings valued at $1,500. Engle was taken to Philadelphia.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. Carter and Mr. O'Conor occupied the attention of the Court in summing up for the defense, the main tenor of their arguments being that the whole case for the plaintiff was made up of perjury and fraud.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Cox committed George Mitchell on a charge of stealing a diamond stud of the value of $[illegible] from the shirt front of Samuel S. Bryant, of No. 14 East Ninth-street, while riding on a Broadway car.

A case of liquor, marked "P. L. L[illegible]," waits an owner at the Essex Market Police Court, having been stolen from an express-wagon in the Bowery. The thieves, Francis Lynch and William Robinson, are held to await the appearance of a complainant.

Hugh and Francis Comisky, merchant tailors, who were charged before Commissioner Betts with having fraudulently transferred a portion of their property, to prevent it coming into the hands of their assignee, were yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An interesting billiard exhibition will be given this evening at the billiard parlors of Michael Geary, No. [illegible] Sixth-avenue, the well-known expert, in which Cyrille Dion, Dudley Kavanagh, Tim Flynn and other celebrities in the billiard world will participate.

The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street through to Bleecker-street, met yesterday, to hear objections by owners of the property who feel themselves agrieved. About forty written objections were handed in.

The Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York held their annual meeting last evening at the Reformed Dutch Church. Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., delivered the annual address. The exercises were varied by music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Matthias Locquert, a Frenchman, thirty years of age, who shot himself in the head with a pistol at No. 5 Morris-street, on Tuesday evening, died at the Park Hospital yesterday. The deceased, who had been but a few days in the country, is said to have been actively engaged in the Communist revolution in Paris.

Last evening, while Mrs. Knapp, wife of Dr. Knapp, of No. 25 West Twenty-fourth-street, was driving through Fifty-sixth-street, when near Fourth-avenue, the horse became frightened at a [illegible] and ran off. Mrs. Knapp was thrown from the carriage and seriously injured.

At a meeting of gentlemen representing the banking interests of various sections of the country, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, it was resolved to organize a banking institution in this City with a capital of $5,000,000, to act as the representative of the interests of the national banks throughout the country.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the lager-beer saloon of Peter Knewith, No. 1,308 First-avenue. The furniture and stock in the place were damaged to the extent of $260; insured for $600. The building is owned by Jacob Erdenwald, and is damaged to the extent of $200. Knewith and his son, Hermann, were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the place.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hartley (representing Mr. Boutwell, who is ill,) has sent a letter to Collector Arthur, under date of the 12th, officially approving and ordering the adoption of the new schedule of prices of storage, labor and cartage agreed upon by the joint Committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, &c.

Frank Cornish and Robert Elder, who were charged with stealing letters from the Post-office, were examined before Commissioner Shields, yesterday. It was shown that Cornish had advertised under various names, and that he received the letters from Elder. It was argued that he had a right to do this, as any one has to assume a name, if not for the purpose of fraud. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Tuesday night John Christy and wife, of Locust Grove, Oyster Bay Township, quarreled. John took a club and beat her so bad that she is yet in danger of death. John, thinking he had killed her, took a large dose of Paris green and died.

Yesterday 160 laborers were discharged from the works at Hell Gate on account of insufficient funds to pay them.

A man was found dead by the roadside, at Locust Valley, Tuesday. He was a farm laborer, and had been on a prolonged spree for a number of days.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Erie Railway bridge over the Passaic, at Newark, will be completed by May 1.

The dwelling-house of Thos. C. Lee, in Stimpson's-lane, Cape May, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss, $2,000.

While walking in North Bergen, on Wednesday night, David Robbinson was dangerously wounded by the explosion of a pistol which he carried. The ball passed through his arm and lodged in his breast.

Capt. Leonard Henning, who was accidentally shot by his son in a shooting-gallery in Elizabeth, on the 23d ult., died at his residence in that city on Wednesday night, in the thirty-third year of his age.

The entire Republican ticket is elected in Gloucester City, Samuel P. Murphy being elected Mayor, and Albert J. Greene, Collector. The Republicans have a majority of one in the Common Council.

Thomas Fallon, a resident of East Newark, was yesterday run over near the Centre-street Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark. He survived only an hour. Deceased was a widower, fifty-five years old, and childless.

James Higgins, an employe at the Communipaw Abattoir, and residing on South Eighth-street, Jersey City, went to the abattoir on Sunday last to collect his wages and has not since been seen. Fears of foul play are entertained.

John Armbruster, of Camden, who killed W. Penn Raphael, by striking him in the eye with an umbrella, in Philadelphia, has been released upon bail to appear for trial should the Grand Jury of Camden County find an indictment against him.

The jewelry stolen on Tuesday night from the store of W. E. King, on Monticello-avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday discovered lying near the house of Mrs. Van Horne, on Communipaw-avenue, where it had been thrown by the burglars in their hasty flight.

The first of the trials against Jersey City officials has been concluded in the Hudson County Court. The case was that of Sergt. Jelly, of the Second Precinct, charged by Mary Patterson and Amelia Holmes with false imprisonment, and resulted in an acquittal.

[Advertisement.]

Pratt's Astral Oil has now the established reputation of being the safest and most reliable oil in general use.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Knox's Spring style of Hats adorn the person, become the face, and give distinguished grace, elegance and beauty, to gentlemen of refinement. No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 7 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-rate letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 8½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 6:00 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Wm. Cook, Deane Charney, Wallace King and lady, Wm. R. Hynes, Francis Low, Miss M. Curran, Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Wm. W. Thurston, Charles W. Wharton, Wm. R. Cochran, Andrew G. Samson, Wm. G. Gorman, Henry Gillespie, James Holme, Isaac S. Loyd, Miss Susan Loyd, Robert Gill, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, John E. Dickson, James Watt and lady, John H. Stotesbury, Lewis Mullikan, Eugene P. Beaufort, G. Campbell, J. W. Todd, W. R. Parnell, Russell Biggs, George H. Duke, Robert Y. De Witt, Walter Schofield, Frank Brierley, Right Rev. Wm. R. Stevens, lady and infant, Newall D. Squarey, Francis Clinton, Henry Hodding, Richard P. Gethen, Henry Simpson, Philip Nettre, James C. Brierley, Marian F. Pole, Mrs. J. A. Connelly, Miss Alice G. Sullivan, Xavier Constant and lady, John I. Mycock and lady, Charles M. Marks, Thomas Hayes, Earl of Banbury, George Butler, Fred H. Bousfield, Leonard W. Jerome, Edward S. Isham, Viscount Thomas William Coke, Robert A. C. Stuart, James Mackew, George Carruthers, and 221 in steerage.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Miss Annie Ellis, Miss E. McManus and maid, Rev. J. P. McManus, Mrs. Corse and maid, S. Ketchum, Geo. Semple, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nowers, Wm. Duggan, David Sanders, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, child, infant and nurse, Mrs. T. W. Holme, E. F. Hay, Hamilton W. Archdale, G. Green, W. Smith, S. Doran, E. Fisher, Lieut.-Commander M. Miller, U. S. N.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—John McDonald, wife and daughter, C. Leves, Francisco M. Ramirez, R. Dovale, Miss B. Cardenas, S. Bulnes, L. W. Gillet, E. M. Gillet, Miss M. Harley, Miss M. Hoey, Rosa Zenre, G. Schmidt, G. Dening, A. Schultz, John Bowering, J. H. Gerster, F. Kenny, M. Ochre, A. Alzo, A. L. Mason, Pat. Penery, Carlos Gimter, F. P. Allen.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—J. G. Bidwell and wife, Miss M. E. Bidwell, Miss F. J. Bidwell, Miss E. M. Taylor, child and nurse, Miss Mary Goodwin, Otis Allen and wife, Mrs. J. M. Andrews and son, Lewis Mose, J. S. Harris, J. C. Hoffmeyer, Esteven Amedi, Carlos Grencelle, Ant. Ma. Reisen, F. de Arenas, Francisco Sisdal, S. Marquez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:11 | Sun sets....6:07 | Moon sets....11:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:26 | Gov. Island..12:15 | Hell Gate....1:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Crescent City, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Chester, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Elbert, Tarry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Enos Soule, Soule, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Nimbus, Kelley, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks J. Stillman, Wilkinson, Marseilles, James Henry; John Van Bassel, (Dutch,) Roener, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Edwin Rowe, Brown, Sierra Leone, (Africa,) R. J. Wenberg; S. Howland, Freeman, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Mary Knowlton, Lothrop, Fernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Charlotte, Whittemore, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Gazelle, Cole, Galveston, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Emma & Marie, (Haytien,) Germain, Kingston, C. A Van Bokkelen; Chas. F. Stickney, Mathews, Wilmington, Del., Overton & Hawkins; O. C. Acker, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; E. P. Galvin, Waterbury, Standard; Sallie Burton, Tilton, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Feb. 29, and Queenstown March 1, with mdse. and 422 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. March 8, lat. 48 34, lon. 41 26, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 8th, no lat. &c., passed ship Jacob A. Stamler, from Havre, for New-York; same day, passed an American brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 43 44, lon. 48, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 13th, lat. 40 27, lon. 67 34, passed a steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool March 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 422 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. March 5, lat. 49 34, lon. 24 18, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 31, lon. 44 48, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 14th, 200 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard and Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana March 9, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz March 2, Progreso 5th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah March 11, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina March 10, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Gamie Cook, Sherburne, Melbourne Dec. 1, with mdse. to D. G. Bacon. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Elise Barss, Vesey, of and 18 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Has had strong N. W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; March 8, lat. 34, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from E. S. E. to N. W., lasting 24 hours, and was obliged to lay-to 8 hours.

Bark Virginia, (of Newport, R.,) Pugsley, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 10 days N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales, during which lost main topsail yard; March 8, lat. 39 2, lon. 73 12, passed a vessel bottom up, about 110 feet keel, bottom newly coppered, apparently a ship or bark; saw several small water casks and spars around her, and appeared to have been but a short time in that condition.

Bark Carlotta, (of Turk's Island,) Dixon, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales. March 8, lat. 37, lon. 73, passed large quantities of wrecked stuff, consisting of boxes, barrels, hogsheads, and planks and spars.

Brig Arrowhead, (of Boston,) Bryant, Trinidad Cuba, 12 ds., with sugar to Yznaga del Valle & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales; March 2, off Chincoteague, had a gale from E. to N. W., which blew, shipped heavy seas, started bulwarks, lost jib and staysails, and was blown off the coast three times.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Matanzas 23 ds., with sugar to H. E. Amesbury & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales, and has been blown off the coast three times; lost and split sails, and had the crew badly frost-bitten.

Brig Chester, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Matanzas 21 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Chas. H. Hodgdon, (of Provincetown,) McMillen, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit to E. Bulz—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Has had N. W. and N. E. gales the entire passage. March 2, lat. 30, lon. 74, had a gale from S. W., lasting 30 hours, during which lost jib-boom and washed overboard from the bowsprit Antonio Ventura, cook, aged 28 years, a native of Portugal, who was drowned.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Ponce, P. R., 24 ds., via Delaware Breakwater March 12, with sugar to Thos. J. Madge, vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales; March 2, lat. 30 20, lon. 78 10 had a gale from N. E., lasting 12 hours, during which lost foresail, jib and staysail; left in port brigs Eliza Thompson, for New-Haven, to sail Feb. 25; Ina, for New-York, to sail March 10, and others.

Schr. Fanny E. Shaw, (of Thomaston,) Avery, Brunswick, Ga., 25 ds., with lumber to order, vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had heavy head winds almost the entire passage, and been 22 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Lucy E. Ives, Boyle, Providence.

Schr. J. F. Rose, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Fannie Hassel, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. E. F. Webb, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Bordon, Hedwin, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown, light E., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Tripoli, from Liverpool, with the passengers and cargo of the steam-ship Parthia, which was disabled by collision, as before reported. Also, Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; schr. Lottie Wells, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—Arr. brig Mercedina, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Old Chad, from Havana, and Ann Shephard, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. J. Stusman, for Baltimore; R. G. Edwards, for Baltimore; steamer South Carolina, for New-York; brig D. B. Doane, for Bucksville, S. C., and schr. Anna Leland, for Bucksville.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—Arr. United States revenue cutter Bronx, Capt. Moore, from a cruise. She reports: Passed in, brig Harry, from St. John's; barks Tourist, from Matanzas; Ellen F., from Cardenas; Bessie, from Martinique; Clifton, from Rio; Elverton, from Mayaguez, and Contest, from Rio, for Hampton Roads, for orders. Capt. Moore boarded the brig Pastor, from Cienfuegos, for New-York. Her bowsprit, cutwater and bulwarks were gone. She is bound for Baltimore, for repairs. The Bronx yesterday towed into the Piankatank the capsized schr. before reported off the Wicomico. Passed out, ship Annapolis, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Peruvian, Smith, from Liverpool Feb. 29; 8th inst. spoke brig Dante in lat. 44, lon. 47, bound west; 9th inst., boarded bark Anne McCann, of Yarmouth, N. S., in lat. 43 56, lon. 51 15, abandoned; 11th inst., 3 A. M., spoke steamer St. Patrick, lat. 43, lon. 48 8, bound east.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston; schrs. Welcome and E. Beebe, from New-York; L. Q. C. Wishart, from Baltimore.

Cld. schrs. Mediator, for Ponce, P. R.; A. H. Edwards, for Jacksonville; Lehman Blew, for Jacksonville, and bark Lothair, for Doby, Ga.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 13—A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schr. S. R. Davis.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. C. S. Grove, Boston, for Baltimore; J. S. Bragdon, do., for Richmond—lost anchor on Nantucket Shoals in the gale of yesterday.

In port—The above arrivals and brigs Amos M. Roberts and Mary C. Rosevelt; schrs. Sarah C Smith, Ringleader, Calvin, Henrietta Simmons, Adrian, Ladona, G. W. Rawley, Grace Cushing, Bengal, Annie E. Stevens, J. R. Vandusen, R. J. Hersey, M. A. E. Henderson, J. K. Parsons, Bedabedec, Arthur Burton, Abbie S. Emery, Joseph H. Huddell, Alice B. and M. L. St. Pierre. The schr. Walton, of Richmond, Me., from Philadelphia, for Bath, with a cargo of coal hence, 11th inst., anchored in the gale of the same night near Cape Poge; parted small chain, and to avoid dragging ashore on the rocks, slipped large chain and ran ashore at 4 P. M. on the 12th, about 1 mile S. of Sengechontacket Opening. The Captain has contracted with Edgartown parties to get her off.

March 14.—Arr. schr. Moses Williamson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Emma Bacon, Boston, for Baltimore, having in tow the schr. Malabar, of Belfast, from Port Johnson, for East Cambridge, hence 11th inst., reports took the wind E. N. E. same evening, off Nauset, and put back and anchored in Hyannis outer harbor, in 3½ fathoms of water. At 2½ P. M., 12th, parted small chain, and commenced dragging; cut away both masts, and 5 P. M. brought up about one mile from the Horse Shoe. Her sails were saved. She will await orders before repairing.

Also, arr. schr. Mary Riley, from Boston, for Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. schrs. R. J. Hersey, Alice B. and M. L. St. Pierre.

Disasters.

BOSTON, March 14.—The schr. New-Zealand, of Deer Isle, Me., from Hoboken, N. J., for Boston, with coal, went ashore during the night of the 12th inst. at South Truro. The crew are safe and the vessel is tight; she has lost both anchors and chains, and lies about half a mile from the other schr. New-Zealand, before reported ashore.

Spoken.

March 10, lat. 43 09, lon. 52, ship Republic, of Yarmouth, N. S., 39 ds. from Liverpool, for Boston; short of provisions, and was supplied by steamer Tripoli, now at Boston.

March 8, by bark Eliza Barss, in lat. 36, lon. 74, schr. Peerless, from Baltimore, for Porto Rico.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, March 14.—The steam-ship Austrian arrived here at noon to-day.

HAVANA, March 7.—Arr. American brigantine Rio Grande, Capt. McLellan, 10 ds. out from New-York. When in lat. 29 04 N., lon. 71 03 E., she encountered a severe storm, which necessitated the throwing overboard some of her cargo.

CARDENAS, March 7.—American schr. S. J. Gilmore, from St. John, arrived here and reports having fallen in with the British bark Carlton, from Baltimore, for Belfast, in lat. 35 15, lon. 71, with rudder-head gone. The Captain of the Carlton thought he would be ready to proceed on his voyage in a few hours.

Sld. March 5, American schr. F. H. Todd, for New-York.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 14.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Main, Capt. Ernst, from New-York March 2d, for Bremen, touched at this port yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, March 14.—The Allan line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Watts, from Portland, Me., March 2, for Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Arr. ship Golconda, from New-Orleans Feb. 10; bark Olvero, from Charleston.

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The benefits you propose to extend to those selecting this class of policy are MORE VARIED IN THEIR CHARACTER AND ADVANTAGES THAN ARE AFFORDED BY ANY PLAN OF INSURANCE NOW IN USE BY ANY COMPANY WITHIN MY KNOWLEDGE, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe and highly remunerative form of Insurance.

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Tontine Period, 15 years	15,000
Tontine Period, 20 years	23,500

FIFTH BENEFIT.

Surrender of Policy and Purchase of Annuity for Life.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$286 20
Tontine Period, 15 years	699 50
Tontine Period, 20 years	1,450 00

Circulars giving extended information in regard to this plan of Insurance, with tables and examples of probable results under certain assumed data, can be obtained by application to the Home Office of the Company, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, or any of its Agents in the United States or Canada.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

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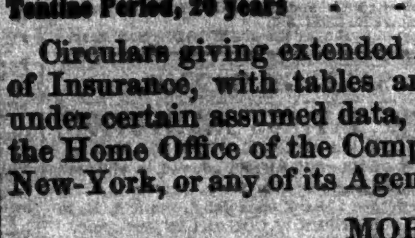

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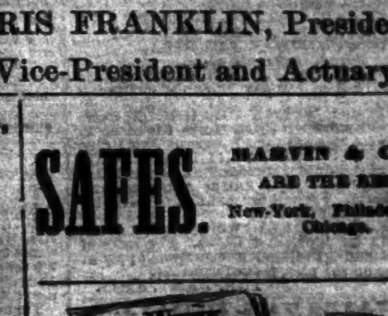

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